

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 16, 1916

No. 23

DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADES FAVOR TARIFF ON DYES

TWO SEPARATE COMPANIES ARE FORMED IN DRUG MERGER

SCARCITY OF SUPPLIES DRIVING DRUG PRICES HIGHER

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

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CARAWAY OIL
CASSIA
COPAIBA, PARA, SOUTH AMERICAN
CREAM OF TARTAR, SECOND HANDS
COPPER CARBONATE
EUCALYPTUS OIL, AUSTRALIAN
GINGER
JUNIPER BERRY OIL
MENTHOL
MUSTARD SEED
NUTMEGS
OPIUM
OXALIC ACID
POTASSIUM PRUSSATE, YELLOW

QUININE, SECOND HANDS
SENNA LEAVES, ALEXANDRIA
SIPTINGS
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SOLUBLE BLUE
TRAGACANTH, ALEPPO, FIRSTS
TARTARIC ACID, CRYSTALS, SECOND
HANDS
TARTAR EMETIC, U.S.P.

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JABORANDI LEAVES
IPECAC ROOT, CARTAGENA
SAGE, GREEK
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SILVER NITRATE

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916

PROTECTION FOR DYE INDUSTRY

Of the many grave problems which will arise from the European war none will require more intelligent handling than the one of protecting American industries from ruinous foreign competition which may develop. Representative Hill, author of the bill to place certain duties on chemicals and dyes, says that anti-dumping legislation, as proposed by Secretary of Commerce Redfield and others, will be "worse than useless." "Germany can undersell us in dyestuffs without dumping," he declares. He urges Congress to adopt his bill and give needed protection to this new industry, which, if properly fostered, is destined to acquire huge proportions and make the United States independent of the world in chemicals and dyes.

Another interesting argument is advanced by Dr. Charles H. Herty, president, and Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, who declare that if this country helps manufacturers to build up a substantial dye and chemical industry it will be a great move in the cause of preparedness, for it is well known among chemists that dye plants can be converted almost instantaneously into plants for the manufacture of ammunition. It was the presence of so many of these plants in Germany that gave that country a tremendous advantage in the manufacture of ammunition in the early part of the war.

It is certain that the question of tariffs on chemicals and dyes should be thoroughly considered, and whether Representative Hill's bill is adopted or not, it is one of the first tasks that the proposed tariff board, if created, should undertake. Leading representatives of the drug and chemical trade, as

quoted in this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, are unanimously in favor of such a tariff board or commission as is proposed in the Rainey bill. President Wilson is strongly in favor of a tariff board and so declared himself recently in an address before the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington. He said:

"We ought to have a really scientific board, and I think we are going to have one. I want to say that before the whole face of affairs was changed in the economies of the world, by the way, I was not in favor of a tariff board, because the purpose of it then apparently was to keep alive an unprofitable controversy. I am not interested in the doctrine of protection. I am not interested in the doctrine of free trade. I have been a college professor, and know why I am not, because there is nothing in either doctrine. The only thing that is interesting is the facts of commerce and industry, and the only thing that it is right to deduce from the facts is something that has nothing properly to do with party politics at all. But since the whole face of affairs has been changed by the war, and since no man can tell until the new facts are collected and digested what the correct details of economic policy are, I am heartily in favor of a tariff board; only I wish that it were not necessary that it should fall to my lot to choose the men who were to compose it."

THE OUTLOOK FOR QUININE

All inclinations seem to point to still higher prices for quinine, notwithstanding the reports that manufacturers are inclined to enter into contracts for their output at what appears to be a reasonable figure. From the principal markets of the world come rumors of an enormous increasing demand for the salts of this alkaloid, and in some quarters the shortage of available supplies is more real than apparent. The enormous demand for this product is bound to grow, not only for use in the common-place treatment of diseases where quinine has been used before, but as a substitute for many other remedies, particularly synthetic antipyretics, the supplies of which are growing scarcer and dearer.

The shipments of cinchona bark from Java during the past year have shown a diminution of about three million pounds, and the stocks in Amsterdam are said to be less in volume than they were a year ago. Advices from London state that stocks of quinine in that market have been so enoached upon by the unusual demand from all parts, that they have shrunk considerably over one million ounces below the normal volume. Russia, Italy and the Allies generally are dependent upon the London market for their supplies, and any aggressive demand in that center is sure to be reflected in prices here. It is not likely that the importation of cinchona bark from South America will tend to alleviate the situation any, as the low alkaloidal content of the bark from that quarter stands in the way of profitable manufacture under normal conditions. All things considered, there is considerable justification for the belief that higher prices will obtain for quinine in the near future. At the present time, however, the situation seems to be under the control of the manufacturers who are doing everything they can to prevent the manipulation of the market by speculators.

Drug and Chemical Trade Favors a Tariff Commission

Also Declares that a Degree of Protection is Necessary if Manufacture of Products Heretofore Imported from Abroad is to Flourish in U. S.

Leading representatives of the drug and chemical trades are practically unanimous in commending the plan for a tariff board or commission, as proposed in the Rainey bill recently introduced in Congress, and which is said to have the endorsement of President Wilson. While individual opinions have been expressed to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS that certain phases of the bill should be changed, the plan, as a whole, meets with approbation as a step in the direction of removing the tariff issue from politics.

"I have always been a strong advocate for duties on chemicals and certain drugs," said John McKesson of McKesson & Robbins of New York. "The advantages to a country giving employment to its intelligent class are nowhere better shown than in Germany, where, fostered by Government protection and bounty, the manufacturers of chemicals have captured the markets of the world. Through a protective tariff they were relieved from competition in their home market and thereby enabled to produce in quantity at reduced cost and undersell in foreign markets.

"Moreover, Germany has sought to control foreign producing markets for crude goods. For example, if she continues to control Turkey, our manufacturers of morphine may be put to a disadvantage to get their supplies of opium.

"Regarding the question of a tariff board or permanent commission, I must say that I greatly favor it. Revision of our tariff by changing legislators creates unending difficulties. One has only to look at the daily papers under "Tariff Decisions" to learn of the difficulties under a new tariff bill that the importers and the customs officers have at arriving at what is meant by a certain phrase, and what duty must be paid under one classification or another. A permanent tariff board could make a careful study of the matter and make necessary changes or suggest them to Congress from time to time, instead of an entirely new bill to squabble over."

Philadelphia Jobber Favors Tariff Bill

Harry B. French, president of the Smith, Kline & French Company, Philadelphia, states his views as follows:

"If it is proposed to constitute a tariff board simply for the question of ascertaining facts, then we are in favor of such a board, provided its members are experienced men, who can be trusted to report facts, regardless of their own opinions as to whether a duty should be levied for protection or not. If, however, the tariff board shall be influenced by any economic views, it is worse than useless because its reports will be largely biased by its views. The question of protection is an economic question and a political principle and must be decided on party lines.

"The writer, personally, is not in favor of any increase in the tariff on any importations, except where experience shows that the present tariff does not give a reasonable protection for establishing industries. For a general protective legislation has been enacted for the benefit of manufacturers solely, and it is well known that the manufacturers themselves have dictated the terms of almost all import duties. One of the results of this system has been that American manufacturers, to a certain extent, have not felt the pressure of necessity and therefore have not kept abreast with the best development in labor-saving machinery and in improved administrative systems. It seems to the writer that the only proper economic policy for this country to pursue after the war is one that will encourage the largest possible interchange of commodities with all nations of the world. It is certain that except for stocks of goods on hand, foreign manufacturers for years to come will be handicapped. The necessity of the reorganization of their affairs, the depletion by death and through injuries of workmen and their decreased financial resources will inevitably in the long run

greatly increase the cost of manufacturing. The ranks of available workmen have never been so tremendously depleted without having a most important effect on wages.

"The United States cannot prosper during the succeeding year if other countries are to remain industrially prostrated, but this country can be of the greatest possible assistance to the whole world by pursuing a system that will encourage the growth of commerce between all nations, and this will not only help to rehabilitate the economic conditions of all nations, but will tend to decrease the enmities incurred by this terrible war."

Chemical Industry Needs Protection

The views of manufacturers are generally in favor of protection against foreign competition on chemicals and drugs. George Simon of the Heyden Chemical Works says that he is heartily in favor of a tariff board. "The chemical industry in the United States," he declares, "certainly needs some protection if it is to be developed and built up, but the matter should be carefully examined by a competent board of non-partisan experts, and the duties for the various chemicals should be fixed on a scientific basis."

The Case of Epsom Salt

J. S. MacNider of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., New York, who is an importer as well as a manufacturer, says: "I am in favor of a tariff board to determine the chemicals upon which it would be advisable to adopt the principle of tariff protection. Each article should be considered by itself as general principles cannot be made, it seems to me, which will satisfactorily apply to all chemicals. I am at present interested in epsom salt and I know that it cannot be manufactured in this country and marketed against German competition during normal times. I am, therefore, in favor of protection on epsom salt."

Changing Conditions Must Be Considered

William L. Brower, vice-president of Schieffelin & Company, declares that "we are in favor of the establishment of a tariff board on the lines proposed and divorced from politics. As to a protective tariff for certain chemicals and drugs, we are in favor of a qualified tariff on such as may be determined by the tariff board as needing such protection in view of the changed and changing economic and political relations which are developing all over the world."

Necessary to Protect Chemicals

Frank G. Ryan, president of Parke, Davis & Company, of Detroit, says that the creation of a tariff board by Congress and the President would meet with his hearty approval. "Although this would be no new experiment," he says, "it seems the only solution at present for an equitable revision of the tariff along other than political lines. I understand, of course, that a tariff board can only be advisory, and its recommendations must receive the sanction of Congress, but we could at least have a thorough investigation of the subjects under consideration from an unbiased standpoint. I think everyone acquainted with the facts will concede that it is necessary to protect our chemical industries in the United States if success is to be attained in establishing the manufacture of those products which have heretofore been purchased from European sources. I shall be very glad to see a tariff board appointed."

Dr. Dohme for Protection

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md., says: "I am distinctly in favor of a protective tariff in general and in particular at this time upon those chemicals and drugs which it has become desirable and necessary for us to manufacture in this country because of our inability to procure them from Europe. It is clear that unless we have a protective tariff upon new manufactures that it will be impossible to compete later on, on account of our inexperience in their manufacture and our general greater costs in said manufacture in its various branches. I am rather inclined to a graded tariff upon these chemicals and preparations based upon the relative difficulties and expenses of manufacture due to the fact that some of them are justified in carrying a higher rate of tariff than others. Thus, instead of having a general rate of so much per pound in case of preparations in which alcohol is used in the manufacture and a general rate for the same in which alcohol is not used, I think a graded rate classifying them more in detail would be preferable."

Dyestuff Manufacturers Can Make Munitions of War

Dr. Charles H. Herty, President of American Chemical Society, Says Congress, by Protecting Industry, Can Help the Cause of Preparedness

Manufacturers of dyestuffs can easily convert their plants into ammunition factories in one week, and proper protection afforded the dyestuff manufacturers by Congress for the development of that industry would be an important step in the nation's plan for preparedness,—such is the sentiment voiced by Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the American Chemical Society and professor of chemistry at the University of North Carolina.

"The dyestuff situation is still uncertain in this country" said Dr. Herty, "as manufacturers are waiting to see what action Congress will take in affording the needed protection to this industry during the next five or six years. The period will be one of construction and experiment, which will necessarily mean inefficient operation until the difficulties have been overcome.

"During the past fifty years Germany has gone through similar experiences and stands to-day with fully constructed plants, complete knowledge of methods, and the various lines fully developed, which enables the German manufacturers to utilize fully all the products formed in these operations.

No Mystery in Making Dyes

"There is nothing mysterious about such operations, but time will be required by the manufacturers to ascertain how to carry them out efficiently. Meanwhile our mills are suffering for dyestuff, many are running on short time, many are using colors which they know are not permanent, and it is very necessary that we should promptly get to work starting this industry on sound, scientific and practical lines.

"At the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House in Washington, the proposal of the manufacturers was for a reasonable tariff for a reasonable time, and in this proposal all parties joined, including manufacturers, textile mill owners, printing ink manufacturers, leather workers, paper makers, hatters, etc. No opposition whatever was shown to the bill by any who appeared before the committee. On the contrary all testified that the exigencies of the war period had clearly demonstrated that we could not afford to have our whole economic life upset by dependence upon an outside country for these products.

"The demand for munitions has led to the establishment of by-product coke ovens for the recovery of these valuable crudes, which in the past have gone to waste in the beehive oven. This assures us an ample supply of crude material for this industry, and as we have an abundance of chemists there is no reason why this country should not fully supply its domestic needs, and possibly in the future become an exporter of such material.

Natural Home of Dye Industry

"In other words America is the natural home of the dyestuff industry. But the situation at present is not one of chemistry, but rather calling for prompt Congressional action which will bring together the chemists and the capitalists with assurance that they will not be subjected during the initial stages to a complication which they realize cannot be fairly met for five or six years.

"Probably the most important feature of this question at the present moment lies in the bearing of this industry upon munitions. Ample testimony was given to Congress by the dyestuff manufacturers, that if called on by the Government they could begin supplying coal-tar explosives within one week, and in turn could easily in times of peace revert to the manufacture of dyestuffs. Such a policy is well in accord with the American spirit of preparedness, in that it would give a much needed domestic industry in times of peace and a ready aid in times of war."

Dye Industry Could Make Ammunition in Event of War

Dr. Charles L. Parsons, Chief Chemist of Bureau of Mines, Points Out to Ways and Means Committee the Advantage of Protecting Manufacturers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Dr. Charles L. Parsons, chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines, also secretary of the American Chemical Society, in a statement before the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives in connection with the hearing on the Hill bill providing for new tariffs on dyes, pointed out that the greatest trouble the ammunition makers had was to get adequate supplies of sulphuric and nitric acids and called attention to the fact that the dye industry called for the same chemicals and for much the same machinery. It was pointed out that a plant could be changed from the manufacture of dyestuffs to the manufacture of ammunition very quickly.

Dr. Parsons said also that at least 1,000,000 tons more of sulphuric acid was made in this country in 1915 than in previous years and that the amount of nitric acid produced had also increased. It was his belief that there was now a sufficient source of supply for these chemicals to keep a dye industry supplied.

Dr. Parsons said, in part:

"The great difficulty which the ammunition plants of this country have had to meet during the past year in order to supply the demands made upon them has been the procuring of sufficient sulphuric acid and nitric acid to carry on their work. It is at present even more difficult to secure necessary supplies of these two acids than it is to supply benzol and toluol. However, the heavy chemical industry of the country has greatly expanded in response to the demands upon it, and probably at least 1,000,000 tons more of sulphuric acid was made in this country in 1915 than in the previous year. The production of nitric acid has also increased to a previously undreamed-of figure.

"The basis of nitric acid in this country is now solely the sodium nitrate known as Chile saltpeter, imported from Chile. The ammonia obtained from ammonium sulphate can now be commercially oxidized to nitric acid, and the ammonia produced in the by-product coke works would help to supply a large amount of this absolutely essential chemical if for any reason the Chile deposits should be no longer available.

"Since the explosive and dyestuff plants require essentially the same raw material, the same chemicals, and to a large extent the same apparatus for sulphation and nitration, it is a simple matter to convert any dyestuff plant into a foundation for an explosive industry such as we have at present largely developed in this country, and, conversely, an explosives industry can be turned with comparative ease into a dyestuff industry, if the price of dyestuffs is sufficient to warrant the change. The dependence of the textile industry on a home dyestuff industry has already been pointed out and need not be enlarged upon by me.

"All of these industries with the exception of the textile industry are now on a boom basis, and it is my opinion that this committee should carefully view the future. When the war is over, the output of explosives will of necessity decrease to a small fraction of the present figures. With a decrease in the explosives industry will come a corresponding decrease in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, chlorine and other prominent chemicals, so that a depression in the chemical industry is sure to result unless some outlet is obtained for the increased production of these chemicals incident to the present commercial conditions. A dyestuff industry appears to be the only possible outlet for the product of the chemical industries and for the apparatus and plants of the explosives industry. Unless this outlet is in some way provided, a depression in industry and a decrease in the demand for labor is sure to result. If dye-

stuffs are not provided before the war is over in quantity sufficient for the textile industry, it has already been pointed out that a depression in the textile industry will result even sooner.

"The plants now being built in the explosives industry, in the dyestuff industry, and, to a certain extent, in the heavy chemical industry are being erected with the idea that they will be 'scrapped' as soon as the war is over. To my knowledge the estimates on the installation of most new undertakings is based on an amortization of the plant within six months or one year, in order that the plant may be paid for and scrapped when the war is over."

Congressman Hill Asks Law to Protect U. S. Dye Industry

Author of Bill to Establish New Tariffs Makes Address to House Calling for Non-Partisan Support of His Measure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Non-partisan consideration of legislation to encourage the American dyestuffs industry and relieve the dependence of this nation on a German monopoly was urged in the House to-day by Representative Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee. He advocated the immediate passage of his bill imposing protective duties on dyestuffs importations and suggested that in the present industrial crisis the Democratic Party might well yield on its free trade and tariff-for-revenue doctrines.

"I know of no more humiliating fact," said Representative Hill, "in connection with our national economic policy than that the United States is compelled to-day to humbly beg from the German Government the poor privilege of buying from a dye factory in Charlottenburg the dyestuffs needed to print our money and make our postage and revenue stamps. And such consent is only granted on condition that the State Department shall make a cash purchase in its own name for Government use only and shall furnish a guarantee that the dyes will not be used for commercial purposes.

"Having purchased and paid for dyes by the consent of a German King, this great nation must then, forsooth, humbly beg from an English King, the poorer privilege of having these dyes transported in a neutral ship from a neutral port, across an ocean which we had fondly believed to be free to every neutral power for non-contraband of war.

"This purchase amounts to \$75,000, and a part of it is now in Rotterdam. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has now enough material to continue its work for two months, and if this supply is received, it will permit an extension of work for nearly a year. A further supply is dependent upon England's permission for us to exchange linseed oil with Germany in payment.

Talks of Paper Blockade

"As I learn these facts I wonder whether this nation has again become a colony of a European monarchy, and subject to Orders in Council and paper blockades, and whether our trade with the world is absolutely controlled by our greatest commercial rival.

"Is it not high time for the American people to issue a new Declaration of Industrial Independence?

"Congress has already been notified that the colors for the uniforms of our soldiers and sailors must soon be changed unless there is some relief in the existing shortage of dyestuffs. If the war is long continued and the chemical plants on the Rhine perchance should be destroyed, who knows but that this nation might ultimately be compelled to change the color of the national flag?

"Few people realize the embarrassment under which the industries of this country are now struggling because of our dependence upon one nation for our supply of dyestuffs. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce says more than 2,000,000 working men and women are occupied in industries which are directly dependent upon the use of artificial colors and the

value of the dyed products is between three and four billions of dollars annually.

"For thirty years the world has paid tribute to this German monopoly and the world is being scourged to-day to find the relief. Witnesses have testified that they were bringing dyes from the interior of China at \$7.50 per pound, which, in normal conditions, were sold at 20 cents per pound. Others testify that prices have been advanced in some instances 2,000 to 4,000 per cent, and it is impossible to secure many dyes at any price."

Mr. Hill said the cotton, wool, leather, and other industries were crippled by the dye shortage. He referred to the foresight which made Germany's dyestuff factories available for the manufacture of high explosives at the beginning of the war.

"Japan has waked up," continued Mr. Hill, "and has guaranteed 8 per cent dividends to Japanese-owned capital invested in dyestuffs and explosives plants built for Japanese citizens on Japanese soil. Great Britain last year, but too late, subscribed \$15,000,000 to the British Dyes, Limited, and, in addition to subsidizing the industry in other ways, has absolutely prohibited the future importation of the German product. France and Russia are subsidizing the industry with in their own territory.

"When will the United States wake up? Or will it be that by and by some Representative will tell the American Congress, as Lloyd George is telling England now, 'Too late, too late?'"

Both Parties Negligent

Mr. Hill said both political parties had been negligent in not encouraging the manufacture of dyestuffs. The home producers, he asserted, "had not been given a living chance for thirty years." He argued that anti-dumping legislation would not meet the situation.

"A new feature in the economic history of the country was given during the hearings on my bill," he said, "when the Representatives of more than \$3,000,000,000 of capital in this country insistently called for increased duties on their own raw materials to encourage domestic competition, which should be to them an insurance against any repetition of the famine in dyestuffs which is now proving so disastrous to them. I believe that American capital will respond to the inducements offered by this measure and accept battle, not only with a strongly entrenched and remunerative industry in Germany, but with the subsidized and Government-aided plants which the necessities of war have forced into life in other countries. I appeal for non-partisan consideration of this vital question."

OLIVE OIL EMBARGO ON AND OFF

A cablegram from the American consul general at Genoa, received February 8, stated that permission heretofore granted by the Italian Government for the exportation of olive oil had been withdrawn and no more shipments would be allowed. Inquiries at the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York elicited the response that no official information of the embargo had been received though American representatives of Italian commercial enterprises had been in receipt of such news from private sources. Before the news could be verified despatches from the same source said that the embargo had been removed, having remained in force but two or three days. On Friday last the Italian Embassy received notification by cable of the annulment of the embargo, no reasons being assigned either for the placing of the embargo or for its removal so soon after its enforcement.

WHERRETT-MIZE DRUG CO. ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the Wherrett-Mize Drug Company, in the office at Atchison, Kans., the following officers were elected: C. J. Mount, president; T. E. Snowden, vice-president; S. G. Guerrier, secretary; H. B. Mize, treasurer.

NEW DIRECTORS OF JOHNS-MANVILLE

Nine of the men who have been instrumental in the up-building of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company and in directing its policies have been made directors at the annual meeting of the stockholders. They are L. R. Hoff, W. R. Seigle, T. T. Lyman, H. R. Trainer, Harry Gillett, Fred B. Smith, J. E. Meek, H. R. Wardell and J. W. Perry. The company is the biggest organization handling asbestos, magnesite and kindred products in the world.

Dr. Norton's Reports on Dyes Are Said to be Exaggerated

**Letters of Criticism Directed to Secretary of Commerce
Redfield by Committee Representing Twenty-nine
Industries Dependent on Dyestuffs**

Optimistic reports concerning the output of dyestuffs in domestic plants which have been issued to the trade and technical journals and the daily newspapers by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, commercial agent of the Department of Commerce, are declared to be exaggerated by David Kirschbaum of Philadelphia, chairman of a committee representing twenty-nine industries dependent upon dyes for their industrial processes. A letter has been sent to Secretary William C. Redfield in which it is stated that the dye concerns of the country are producing nowhere near the amount of dyes reported by Dr. Norton in his recent monograph, "Dyestuff Situation in the United States, November, 1915," and which has been given wide distribution.

Chairman Kirschbaum declares that an investigation made by J. Merritt Matthews, chemical expert of the textile industries, shows that there are only three concerns in this country which at the present time are actually producing finished dyestuffs in any quantity worthy of consideration. These companies, the letter states, are now producing approximately 6,500 tons per year, consisting mostly of blacks.

The Letter to Secretary Redfield

Following is the full text of the letter sent to Secretary Redfield:

"I am addressing you this letter on behalf of the representatives of the various leading organizations, composed of individuals, firms and corporations directly interested in and seriously affected by the shortage in this country of the supply of dyes made from coal-tar products. These representatives of organizations formed themselves into a Joint Conference Committee.

"I trust you will accept this communication in the spirit in which it is written. The members in all the organizations referred to are inspired by the same desire, which, I believe, inspires you, to help the country out of the dilemma in which it finds itself through a cause not of its own making, and to provide for such protection as may be necessary for the establishment of an American coal-tar product industry and for the permanent upbuilding thereof.

"In the line of this work the facts have been presented to the officers of the State Department and its foreign trade advisers, as well as to the great department of which you are the honored head. In addition, conferences have been held with the official representatives of the British and German governments respectively.

"These steps were taken in the hope that some arrangement might be made by which there could come to this country a sufficient supply of German dyes to tide over the present crisis which threatens to become even more serious than it is now.

"The Joint Conference Committee also actively supported the bill in the House of Representatives introduced therein by Congressman E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, and known by his name, which is now before the Ways and Means Committee, providing for a tariff which shall suitably protect the American industry.

"Frequent conferences have been held with and much valuable data obtained from the officials of your department and thanks are due for the hearty co-operation which has always been shown not only by yourself, but by Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, his assistant, E. A. Brandt, and Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the dyestuff specialist of that bureau.

"Those forming the Joint Conference Committee were greatly surprised at reading in the public prints, just after the last

visit of the committee to Washington, extracts from a monograph prepared by Dr. Norton in November, 1915, from which it would appear to the average layman that this country was then making practically one-half of the dyestuffs usually consumed.

"If this were so, then the statements made by the Joint Conference Committee before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives were exaggerated when it was vigorously asserted that there was an extreme shortage of dyestuffs and that unless there could be more dyestuffs obtained from Germany in the near future there was no real relief in sight, or not until after such period as the industry should have become perfected in this country, which would not be for a long time.

"The statements presented to the Ways and Means Committee and to Government officials were made by practical manufacturers in the industries affected by the existing conditions, such, for instance, as those engaged in the manufacture of domestic dyes, the converters, the manufacturers of cloth and cotton goods of all kinds, of hosiery and underwear, of upholstery, of carpets of worsted cloths, of clothing, of paper and pulp, of chemicals, of paints, oils and varnish and of other industries in the manufacture of which coloring material is a basic factor. These manufacturers know, at first hand, exactly the conditions affecting their respective industries. They also have first hand knowledge of the effects of the shortage of dyes as well as the effect on their respective lines of manufacture of the unsatisfactory substitute dyes to which many of them have been obliged to resort.

"The situation had, as you know, become further complicated by the action of Great Britain in placing an embargo on logwood chips and extract from Jamaica and British Honduras. Conditions have been somewhat bettered by the removal of that embargo.

"Dr. Norton's paper was submitted to J. Merritt Matthews, Ph.D., of the Chemists' Club, who is the consulting chemist of the textile industry, and who, in the judgment of the committee, knows better than any other man in the United States the actual facts in the domestic dyestuff situation. He was requested to report the situation exactly as it is at the present time. His report has just been submitted. It is herein embodied and is as follows:

Mr. Matthews' Report

"There have been a number of rather indefinite opinions going around as to the actual production at the present time of dyestuffs in the United States. The Department of Commerce, through its commercial agent, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, has published a pamphlet, entitled 'The Dyestuff Situation in the United States, November, 1915,' in which a long list of manufacturers of coal-tar derivatives and artificial coal-tar dyestuffs is given, and also statements are made that we at present (November, 1915) are 'making nearly 15,000 tons of these colors, all from American coal tar.' The statement is also made that in 1913 we imported 25,700 tons of artificial dyes and produced in this country 3,300 tons of dyes, making a total of 29,000 tons. Therefore, it would be assumed from Dr. Norton's statements that in November, 1915, American manufacturers were already making about one-half of the necessary dyestuffs in this country.

"As this condition given by Dr. Norton seemed at variance with the experience of the consumers of dyestuffs in their attempts to get anywhere near the colors they desired, I have been interested in trying to find more definitely just what the actual production of dyestuffs in this country may be. In furtherance of this, I wrote a circular letter to all of the manufacturers of artificial dyestuffs and coal-tar intermediates and coal-tar crudes given in Dr. Norton's pamphlet on pages 9 and 10. This circular letter was as follows:

Various textile organizations, with which I have been associated in support of the Hill bill to place a tariff on dyes so as to encourage their manufacture in this country, find their activities somewhat embarrassed by a recently issued report of Dr. Norton, of the Department of Commerce. Dr. Norton states that there are now being manufactured in this country 15,000 tons of coal-tar dyestuffs out of a total normal consumption of 29,000 tons. This report has been given wide publicity in the newspapers and journals and gives the impression that large dyestuff plants making a wide range of coal-tar colors have been put in actual operation during the past year and are already supplying over one-half of the needed amount of dyes in this country. At the end of his report, Dr. Norton expresses the opinion that by 1917 practically

all of our needed dyestuffs will be manufactured in this country, presumably even under the present tariff conditions.

Knowing that you must be vitally interested in obtaining a proper tariff protection for the dyestuff industry here, and feeling that you will agree with me that Dr. Norton's statements are greatly exaggerated and misleading, I am asking you to help me in framing a report to the various textile associations with which I am connected in this matter, so that they can place the real facts as to present dyestuff production in this country before the Government and the people.

To this end I would ask you to kindly furnish me with a list of the dyestuffs you are at present manufacturing, together with quantities of the same. In case you consider it inexpedient to furnish me with this detailed information, I would appreciate it even if you would furnish me with the different classes of dyes you are actually manufacturing, together with aggregate amounts of the same. Any information in this line which you will furnish will be held absolutely confidential, as in my report only the total quantities of different classes of dyestuffs will be presented.

Trusting that you will recognize it to be to your best interests to co-operate with me in this matter and reply.

"The consensus of opinion, both as obtained from buyers of dyestuffs and from the presumed manufacturers, is that there are only three companies in the United States at the present time that are actually producing finished dyestuffs in any quantity worth consideration in a commercial way and for use in the textile industries. These companies are the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works at Buffalo, who are now producing at the rate of approximately 3,500 tons of dyestuffs per year, of which 65 per cent consists of blacks, presumably direct cotton black and sulphur black, and the rest is made up of a few other direct cotton dyestuffs and some wool colors. The W. Beckers' Aniline & Chemical Works of Brooklyn, appear to be producing 2,000 tons of dyes per year, principally of chrome mordant colors for wool dyeing based on logwood and gallocyanine, and a couple of acid blues and a few basic colors such as methyl violet, navy blue and basic black. The Bayer Company of Rensselaer, are producing about 900 tons of basic dyes chiefly.

"Most of the manufacturers mentioned in Dr. Norton's article, in so far as their producing any materials which may be classed as dyestuff productions, are making only comparatively small quantities of aniline. The Standard Aniline Company at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., is producing betanaphthol and paranitranilins. A number of the companies listed in Dr. Norton's article do not seem to have produced any commercial dyestuffs, such as the Peasite Company, the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company, A. Klipstein & Company, of West Charleston; the American Co-operative Dyes & Chemical Company and the United Securities Dye & Chemical Company. In fact, it has been impossible to obtain any information as to the operations of most of these corporations, the general impression being that they are merely paper concerns with an indefinite future.

"Heller & Merz, of Newark, N. J., are manufacturing some dyestuffs such as migrosine and some magenta products, but these colors appear to be used exclusively in the paper trade, and form a very small amount of the total demand even in this amount of work. The chief color produced by this firm is ultramarine blue, which is a mineral pigment, and is not used in textile dyeing. I am appending herewith the replies I have received from the various concerns, and I am forced to the opinion that the only real producers yet in America as finishers of coal-tar dyestuffs are the three firms already mentioned, the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works of Buffalo, the W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works of Brooklyn and the Bayer Company at Rensselaer.

"You will notice that nearly all these manufacturers of coal-tar products agree with us, that Dr. Norton's statements are very much exaggerated, and they all claim that it will be necessary for the Government to give some proper protection to the industry in order to allow it to become firmly established.

"In conclusion I would like to say that as a result of my various communications with these manufacturers and from my conversations with several of them, and many other people interested in both the consumption and manufacture of dyestuffs, my opinion is that there are at the present time about 6,500 tons of dyestuffs being made in the United States; but this tonnage is confined very largely to a very few colors and includes mostly black dyes. A small quantity of what are

known as colors, such as reds, greens, blues, yellows, etc., only are produced, and of the great majority of colors used in wool, silk and cotton dyeing, there are absolutely none as yet made in this country.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) "J. M. MATTHEWS,"

"Undoubtedly a great deal of confusion has been created in the public mind by some of the published statements, as taken from the pamphlet prepared by Dr. Norton, well intentioned though they be. The committee believes that you are as much interested as it is in clarifying the atmosphere which has been thus created, and therefore takes great pleasure in submitting to you the report of Dr. Matthews.

"With kind regards and expression of high esteem, I beg to remain,

"Respectfully yours,

(Signed) "DAVID KIRSCHBAUM,

"Chairman of the Joint Conference Committee."

Important Decision Affects Imports of Coal Tar Colors

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14—The United States Court of Customs Appeals has affirmed a decision handed down about a year ago by the Board of United States General Appraisers, at New York, in which it was held that a product of coal-tar known as "Hansa Yellow, 5 G lumps," being a coal-tar color without a metallic base or carrier, is subject to duty at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 20 of the tariff act of 1913. The Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, of New York, appealed the issue to the higher tribunal, claiming duty at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 21, or at the same rate as pigments or otherwise under paragraph 63. The importers also contended that, if not directly dutiable under either paragraph 21 or 63, the merchandise should be classified thereunder by assimilation or material of chief value under and by reason of the provisions of paragraph 386, or if not dutiable as above, then at 10 or 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385.

The board held in its ruling that there was ample evidence produced at the trial of the issue proving this Hansa yellow to be a coal-tar color. The protests were therefore overruled and the collector's assessment under paragraph 20 upheld.

After reviewing the opinion of the general appraisers at length the Court writes:

"When Congress came to pass paragraph 20, it had, in our opinion, in mind all the coal-tar dyes and coal-tar colors, and intended that every coal-tar dye and color should be covered just as effectively as if it had been mentioned by name, save and except such coal-tar dyes and colors as were elsewhere provided for by name or otherwise more specifically provided for as such. As we construe the designation 'coal-tar colors' in paragraph 20 to be the equivalent of the enumeration *eo nomine* (by name) of all classes and kinds of coal-tar colors not otherwise provided for, we must decide that whether the importation be regarded as a coal-tar lake or a coal-tar pigment, it is covered more specifically by the enumeration of paragraph 20 than by designations 'pigments' and 'lakes,' of paragraph 63, which are broad enough to cover not only coal-tar pigments and lakes, but all pigments and lakes whatever their origin.

"Inasmuch as the designation 'coal-tar colors' covers coal-tar pigments, and coal-tar lakes, if any such there be, the goods are enumerated, and consequently they are not subject to classification by similitude.

"Paragraph 21 cannot be applied to the merchandise for the reason that that paragraph expressly excludes from its operation colors and dyes.

"The decision of the Board of General Appraisers is affirmed."

St. Louis, Mo.—C. E. Bedwell of Omaha is now a vice-president and general manager of Meyer Bros. Drug Co. William Beibinger, of St. Louis, is treasurer. Bedwell for years has been a member of E. E. Bruce & Co., Omaha.

Druggists Are Opposed to Hamilton-Fertig Bill

Kings County Pharmaceutical Society in a Resolution Declares Measure to Vest Board of Pharmacy Powers in Health Department Should Be Defeated

At the meeting of the King's County Pharmaceutical Society, held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on February 8, a resolution was adopted opposing the so-called Hamilton-Fertig bill, which seeks to vest powers now held by the State Board of Pharmacy in the State Board of Health. This measure is known as State Senate bill 254 and Assembly bill 252.

The resolution explaining the position taken by the Society is as follows:

"That the King's County Pharmaceutical Society earnestly protest against the passage of companion bills introduced by Senator Hamilton (Senate Bill No. 254) and Assemblyman Fertig (Assembly Bill No. 252) entitled an act to amend the public health law relative to the practice of pharmacy. The bills interfere with some of the most important functions of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, the members of which are practical, registered pharmacists, who are appointed by the State Board of Regents, while there is no such representation of the profession of pharmacy in the State Board of Health. The Hamilton-Fertig bill does not directly amend the state pharmacy law and its passage would duplicate existing statutes and at the same time destroy the present concentrated control and supervision of pharmacy by the State Board. The pharmacist would thereby be placed under the orders and the supervision of two separate state departments, and unable to determine which authority to obey. The result would be chaos and ultimate destruction of the splendid discipline now existing in the profession of pharmacy in this State.

"We especially protest against any legislation that would confer upon any department of health the power to fix standards of drugs, as is specifically provided in lines 23 and 24, on page 2, of the Hamilton-Fertig bill. This work of standardization is embodied in the United States Pharmacopoeia and is the result of continuous research and study by scientific men. It must not, therefore, be permitted to become subject to the discretion or caprice of any political appointee.

"The Hamilton-Fertig bill is a defective and improperly drawn measure without anything to commend it to the pharmacist or physician or to the public, and we call upon the senators and assemblymen of King's County to use every effort to defeat its passage."

Other Associations Oppose Bill

The King's County Society is not alone in its opposition to this bill. At a recent meeting of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, ways and means of fighting the bill were discussed and it was voted to ask a committee from the Bronx Pharmaceutical Association to use its influence with Senator Hamilton and Assemblyman Fertig, as both these gentlemen represent the Bronx. Plans are also being made to bring pressure to bear through the legislative committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

It is said that the state health department has no desire to assume the extra duties which this bill would impose.

Six Other "Health Bills"

Six bills, which deal with the health of the people of the State or with the regulations regarding the handling or sale of drugs, have so far been introduced in the New York Legislature.

One of the most important of these is the bill introduced by Senator Spring of Cattaraugus, inserting in the general

business law a provision making it unlawful to charge any fee for a permit to sell petroleum oil, or its products, for light or heat, or for any fluid sold for domestic or commercial consumption.

The regulation and sale of habit-forming drugs comes in for more attention in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Bloch of New York amending the public health law to make it possible to verify a prescription for the sale of drugs over the telephone or otherwise. By the same bill it is made a misdemeanor for any dispenser to falsely assume the title of "registered pharmacist," "licensed physician," or "licensed veterinary surgeon."

A bill introduced by Senator Horton carries with it an appropriation for \$15,000 to provide funds for the purchase of radium, mesothorium, and other radio-active materials for use in the State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases at Buffalo.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman Schimmel amending the public health law generally regarding the practice of medicine defines unprofessional conduct as "either wilfully betraying a professional secret, or habitual drunkenness or addiction to drugs, or advertising to practice medicine under one's own name through newspapers, magazines, leaflets, billboards, or other means while actually being employed by another not lawfully authorized to practice medicine within this state."

Senator Gilchrist of Brooklyn introduced two bills recently, one inserting a section in the general business law, requiring the marking of containers of disinfectants intended for external use and the other providing that no bichloride of mercury should be sold in dry form except in blue tablets of triangular shape, labeled poison. These must be put up in blue glass containers also marked poison. Each tablet must contain two grains of tartar emetic.

Million Dollar Merger of Wholesale Drug Concerns

It is reported that arrangements are practically completed for the consolidation of the Walker & Gibson of Albany and the Gibson Drug Company of Rochester, with C. W. Snow & Company of Syracuse and the McKoller Drug Company of Binghamton. These are three of the largest wholesale drug firms in Northern New York and their consolidation would require a capital stock of at least \$1,000,000. It is estimated that the business done by the combined companies last year amounted to about \$4,000,000.

It is said that the Gibson interests will control the united companies and that the office of the new company will be in Albany. Charles Gibson, who is president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association and president of Walker & Gibson, said that all concerned were in favor of the combination and that there was no reason why it would not go through. As first proposed, the merger also included taking in the Charles Hubbard, Son & Company of Syracuse, and John L. Thompson Sons & Company, of Troy, N. Y., but the names of these companies do not appear in the plans as recently announced.

This publication telegraphed to Charles Gibson for confirmation of the reported consolidation and was advised by wire: "Nothing definite yet."

SCHEDULE "B" MAY BE REPEALED

There is every reason to believe that the next time the revenue bill calling for a stamp tax on perfumery, cosmetics, etc., which was passed at the beginning of the war and was renewed a few months ago, again comes before Congress it will be abolished.

It is said that the anti-dumping law will be reported with the first bill which comes from the committee the object of which will be to repeal the free sugar conditions under the Underwood tariff. The anti-dumping law, together with the bill taxing perfumes will go over to be considered with the revenue matters which will be taken up after the army and navy have decided on their preparations. It is practically certain, however, that Schedule B, applying to perfumery and cosmetics, will be repealed.

London Drug Trade Fair; Santonine Lower; Quinine Firm

Cape Aloes Advanced to 43s for Firsts—Shellac is Booming—Sugar Restrictions Boost Prices for Honey

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Feb. 15—Business is fair. Santonine is lower, lots of 50 kilos being quoted at 310s, and 5 kilos at 340s per kilo, respectively. Aloes, Cape, has advanced to 43s for firsts.

Elemi is dearer palish being 95s. Shellac is booming, with T.N. held at 91s and orange at 110s per cwt. Honey, owing to sugar restrictions, is advancing.

Rio ipecac root is steady at 21s and Cartagena is lower at 14s 6d. Quinine is firm and unchanged.

London Market Report

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Jan. 31—There has been rather more business doing during last week and our markets continue quite firm generally with a distinct upward tendency in several of the late features.

QUININE—Is again coming to the fore as was fully anticipated and with the presence of immense orders in the market both for prompt and forward delivery up till April the future trend of prices must continue upwards until a large part of this demand has been satisfied. The last bark auction, details of which we cabled you, registering an advance of over 50 per cent in the raw material, has given an impetus to buying which had been temporarily checked by the late Government prohibition of export.

COCAINE—Continues in demand and in view of offerings being light has an advancing tendency. There being apparently more than ample supplies of leaves in Holland, the upward movement in the alkaloid may possibly not be of long duration.

GLYCERIN—Has not moved up as was generally expected and being under Government control will probably remain for some time longer at the present level.

The demand for **SENNAS** is brisk and further orders from your side have absorbed what was held by second hands out of the last sale. Quite ordinary quality is now fetching from 7d to 8d while medium at 10d to 11d and bold at 1s 1d to 1s 2d are scarcely to be had.

CRUDE ANTIMONY—Has further advanced.

MENTHOL and Japanese **PEPPERMINT OIL** are a good market at slightly firmer figures.

ACETANILID—7s per lb.

BENZOIC ACID from **TOLUOL**—13s 6d per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—Easier, 13s per lb.

CITRIC ACID—Firm at 2s 9d per lb.

COCAINE HYDROCHLOR—From 17s to 20s as to seller.

GLYCERIN, C. P.—1,260 in tins and cases, 114s by 5 ton lots.

HEXAMINE—Easier at 4s 6d to 5s per lb.

MENTHOL—Spot, 12s 6d; near at hand, 12s. March shipment, 12s 3d.

JAPANESE PEPPERMINT OIL—Spot, 4c 6d, January-February, 4s, c.i.f.

AGAR-AGAR—January-February, 1s 10d, c.i.f.

CRUDE ANTIMONY—Spot, £110; forward, £102, c.i.f.

QUININE SULPHATE—3s 10½d; muriate, 4s 4½d.

QUICKSILVER—£15 15s.

London News Letter

LONDON, Jan. 31—During the present week a large number of business concerns have held their annual public meetings and these and the closing events of the parliamentary session have afforded a welcome opportunity of obtaining a more complete review of the nation's trade and finance during the past year. With embarrassing consistency the speeches on these occasions were based on the national finance and commerce and the prevalent note in most was the need for economy in order to provide for the war and for the period of reconstruction to follow.

Our imports for the past year showed an increase of 785 million dollars in value without taking account of the large Government purchases, and our exports and re-exports together declined by 215 million dollars. It is generally held that the balance can only be restored in three ways: by increased production, by the free export of capital or by a reduction in our imports. The first of these is impossible under present conditions, the second undesirable, but essential, as matters are, and only the third is both possible and desirable.

While our factories are straining to turn out war munitions, an increase in exports cannot be relied upon. Exchange values have been materially corrected of late weeks by the mobilization and export of American securities, but the greatest economy will have to be effected in imports, both from the point of view of value and that of tonnage of heavy and bulky products.

From indications we have received from usually trustworthy quarters it is to be anticipated that some important measures will be taken in the near future to drastically cut down our purchases of foreign goods especially in the direction of a prohibition of imports of non-necessities. Government action is now pending and amongst the first of the imported commodities to come under the ban are paper, paper-making materials, fruits and raw tobacco.

The shortage of steamers is becoming daily more acute and is easily discernible in advancing freight rates. It is thought that the Government may shortly step in to remedy matters either by taking over the whole of the country's steamers in the same manner as adopted in the case of the home railways, or by a general control of freights.

While these various economies are occupying attention here the Germans are reported to be displaying unusual activity in others. Necessity is certainly inspiring their chemists to invention. We remember once being assured by the professor that so long as we possessed a birch broom in the "lab" we ought never to despair of procuring a meal. Professor Hugo Miller, it may be remembered, advised his public some time ago to save old newspapers, brown paper and cardboard boxes as the science of the chemist had discovered a means of turning them into milk and beef. Some disappointment is now expressed at the non-appearance of these synthetic foods and the professor, astonished that he has been taken so literally, now explains that his scheme for turning waste paper into food for humans was that the paper should be used as a substitute for straw, which is largely given to cattle as fodder, not in the ordinary way as chaff but as a sustaining food after its treatment by a special chemical process.

The "Chemiker Zeitung," reminding us of yeast extract being used as a substitute for meat extract, announces that in the process fine cell-membranes are kept back which, treated with formaldehyde, result in a plastic product capable of being firmly combined with small particles of metal and made into door-knockers, door-knobs, cutlery, etc. One can imagine the diner as he sips his soup of substitute meat extract reflecting that but for the chance of circumstance that soup, by a little elaboration, might have been a door-knob or a coalscuttle.

DRUG CLERK HELD FOR BIG THEFT

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Harry Keith, formerly a clerk in the store of the Public Drug Company at 26 South State street, was arrested and held to the grand jury as the result of a discovery that more than \$2,000 worth of drugs had been taken out of the store and were being disposed of by means of a "fence." It is said that the police found in his possession two traveling bags containing about \$1,000 worth of the goods.

New York Markets

Higher Prices Recorded on Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds, Herbs, Spices, etc.—Scarcity of Freight Room a Serious Factor

The principal factors in the further upward trend of the market for drugs and chemicals, are a continued short supply, owing to a scarcity and higher cost of the raw materials, no cessation of the active export buying movement and a better demand for numerous commodities from domestic interests. Marked advances in prices have been announced by manufacturers and importers on opium, white arsenic, soluble blue, cassias, copaiba, carbonate of copper; caraway, eucalyptus, and juniper berry oils, also calamus root, cream of tartar, second hands; ginger, mustard seed, oxalic acid, senna leaves siftings, tragacanth gum, Aleppo, firsts; tartaric crystals, second hands; and tartar emetic, while minor gains on other varieties have been established.

The constant drain upon spot supplies and prospects for further enhancements of the cost of the materials which enter into the manufacture of the finished products, bid well to gradually force prices to still higher levels.

Larger arrivals and lower primary markets on some commodities, resulted in a downward course of values. The principal reductions in prices relate to belladonna leaves, chamomile flowers, gambier, glycerin, ipecac, jaborandi leaves, nitrate of silver and sarsaparilla root.

The situation of the market for vegetable oils is gradually strengthening, and the scarcity of freight room and spot stocks becoming smaller, have resulted in an upward trend of values.

Trading in seeds and herbs has been moderately active and sharp advances are noted on mustard seed, while cumin seed is scarce and is tending upward, and quotations on other seeds closing stronger. Spices are being affected by the advancing freight rates, and in many cases it is almost impossible to get shipments from primary markets. The British Government has prohibited the exportation of pepper from all her colonies and this means that the trade has to cope with a very serious situation. Scarcity of spot supplies of cassias sent prices skyward and sharp gains in prices of ginger were established. Nutmegs, too, are soaring upward, owing to a scarcity of stock.

American manufacturers are seriously handicapped by the delayed arrivals of copra which resulted in a rapid advance in price of Ceylon grades of American-made oil.

Animal and fish oils of all descriptions have been moving upward and during the past two weeks prices have risen about 3c to 4c a gallon. This rise, which bids to continue, is attributed to a larger demand and heavy inroads in spot stocks.

Acetphenetidin—The strength of the market is being sustained under more liberal inquiries and a shortage of spot stocks. The inside price is quoted at \$18 but in some quarters up to \$23 a pound is named. The normal price is about 85c@90c a pound on the spot.

Anise Oil—Higher primary markets and moderate spot supplies resulted in a further uplift of the market. Holders of spot lots advanced quotations 5c to \$1.10@\$1.12 a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased on the spot.

Arsenic—Parcels of white supplies on the spot are stronger, owing to larger export inquiries and an active demand from domestic buyers. Holders advanced quotations and are now naming 5½c@5¾c a pound, as to terms of sale, showing a gain of ½c a pound over recent sales.

Belladonna Leaves—A slow buying movement imparted an easier sentiment among leading distributors, which led to a gradual downward trend of the spot markets. Sellers are offering supplies at 10c below recent quotations, and are asking \$1.25@\$1.40 a pound, according to quality and quantity purchased.

Bichromates—In response to a continued active demand and further inroads in spot stocks, a decidedly firmer tone pervaded the market, prices showing fair gains. Holders are now quoting 60c@65c for potash and 42c@44c a pound for soda on the spot.

Calamus Root—A pronounced scarcity of spot supplies, coupled with more active inquiries, led to a stronger sentiment among holders. Parcels on the spot are being held at \$1.70@\$1.90 a pound, as to terms of sales, showing a sharp advance of 20c a pound over recent sales.

Camphor—Refined Japanese supplies are being more firmly held under a better demand and smaller spot stocks. Holders advanced prices on spot lots of 2½-pound slabs to 43c@43½c a pound, as to the quantity ordered, while for ounces 45c and for 24s and 32s, 45c and 46c a pound is named, respectively.

Caraway Oil—Scarcity of stocks and higher primary markets for the seed imparted a stronger sentiment among makers. Sellers are now asking \$2.50@\$2.70 a pound on the spot, as to quality and quantity purchased.

Cassia—All varieties scored sharp advances in prices, owing to a scarcity of spot stocks. Canton rolls are now held at 14c@14½c; Saigon rolls at 62c@63c, and Batavia, No. 1, at 24c@25c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

Cloves—Spot prices are firm at 18c for Zanzibars and 25c @26c a pound for Amboynas. It is safe to estimate that at least 10,000 bales have changed hands during the week, mostly in shipping positions at steadily advancing prices. The crop is practically over and it is of interest to note that less than 1,000 bales of cloves are warehoused in New York. It is generally conceded that under present conditions higher prices in the near future are not improbable.

Chamomile Flowers—Parcels of Hungarian on the spot weakened, in response to more liberal offerings and a slow demand. Holders reduced quotations 10c to 59c@60c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

Chlorine, Liquid—Owing to deliveries being held up by freight congestion, followed by heavy inroads in spot stocks, prices closed higher and somewhat unsettled. Parcels for prompt delivery are being taken up at any price asked, ranging up to 25c, while the quoted inside figure is wholly nominal at 15c a pound.

Codeine—Domestic buyers are confining their purchases to small lots, while for export account, fairly large orders were booked for the past week, which served to hold values firm. Makers are repeating former prices on a bulk basis of \$6.35 an ounce for phosphate, \$7.50 for muriate and nitrate and \$8.50 for alkaloid in one-ounce containers, covering 10-ounce lots in one delivery. Owing to the higher cost of the basic narcotic, many interests in local trade circles are looking forward to a rise in prices in the near future.

Copper Carbonate—Prices scored a fair advance in sympathy with the decidedly higher cost of copper. Sellers are generally quoting spot lots at 24c@25c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Coriander Seed—Supplies of natural on the spot are becoming scarce and coupled with better inquiries led to a fair uplift of prices. Holders are asking 47½c@5c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Cream of Tartar—A better demand and moderate spot supplies resulted in a stronger and higher market for parcels held by second hands, who are quoting up to 42c a pound, at which figures a fair volume of orders was booked. Makers continue to quote 39c and 40c for crystals and powdered, respectively.

Eucalyptus Oil—Owing to a steady demand and scant spot stocks, a stronger tone pervaded the market. Sellers advanced quotations 5c to 55c@56c a pound for Australian oil on the spot, as to terms of sale.

Gambier—Recent large arrivals and some keen selling competition resulted in a downward course of the market on spot lots. Holders in most quarters are naming 13½c@15c a pound, as to terms of sale, while some sellers are offering lots at prices a shade below the general quotation.

Glycerin—A slow demand and some selling pressure, resulted in a downward trend of the market. Eastern refiners announced a reduction of one cent to 51c a pound for supplies or refined, chemically pure, in drums and 52c in cans, on the spot. Western distillers are still naming 52c and 53c in drums and cans, respectively. Increased production of crude grades in this country is partly responsible for the weakness of the market, and further concessions in prices are generally looked for.

Ipecac Root—Larger arrivals and no improvement in the demand, resulted in some selling pressure and a weaker market. Holders lowered spot quotations fully 15c to \$3.10@\$3.20 for whole and to \$3.20@\$3.40 a pound for powdered Cartagena root.

(Continued on page 12)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on these articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on these articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.				Cresote, Beechwoodlb. 1.15 — 1.20
				Cresol, U.S.P.gal. .32 — 1.20
				Cuttish, Fish Bone, Trieste .lb. .60 — .70
				Jeweller's largelb. .45 — .50
				Smalllb. .18 — .19
				Frenchlb. .12 — .13
				Dextrin, imported, Potato. .lb. .08 — .09
				Domestic Potatolb. .24 1/2 — .29
				Dragons Bloodlb. .84 — .89
				Reedslb. .75 — .80
				Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)
				Ergot, Russianlb. .85 — .90
				Spanishlb. .15 — .20
				Ether, U.S.P.lb. .18 — .27
				Washedlb. .22 — .28
				U.S.P. 1880lb. .09 1/2 — .10
				Eumolyptollb. .60 — .65
				Formylacetyllb. .75 — .80
				Gelatin, silverlb. 2.46 — 2.52
				Goldlb. .51 — .52
				Glucose100 lbs.
				Glycerin, C.P., bulk . . .lb. .51 — .52
				Drums and bbls. added.
				C.P., in canslb. .51 — .52
				Dynamite, drums included. .lb. .38 — .39
				Saponification, loose . .lb. .34 — .36
				Soap Lye, looselb. 1.00 — 1.05
				Gaia of Paradiselb. 1.19 — 1.25
				Guaiaacal, liquidlb. 2.00 — 2.10
				Guaranalb. .23 — .27
				Guarania Oilgross
				Hops, Y 1915, prime. . . .lb. 14 — 16
				Pacific Coast, 1915, prime. .lb. 7.60 — 23.00
				Hydrogen Peroxidegross
				Hydroquinonelb. 6.00 — 6.05
				Iodine, Resublimedlb. 4.55 — 4.60
				Iodoformlb. .70 — .80
				Isinglass, Americanlb. 7.00 — 7.50
				Russianlb. .13 — .14
				Kola Nuts, West Indian. . .lb. .95 — 1.05
				Lanolin, hydrouslb. 1.35 — 1.40
				Anhydrouslb. 1.35 — 2.0
				Licorice, masslb. .33 — .40
				Licorice, Stick, domestic. .lb. .24 — .27
				Foreignlb. 1.25 — 1.30
				Lupulin, U. S. P.lb. 1.75 — 2.00
				Reguluslb. 1.14 — 1.15
				Lycopodiumlb. 3.75 — 4.00
				Magnesium Carbonate, cs. .lb. .85 — .90
				Oxide, heavy tech. . . .lb. .38 — .39
				Sulphate, Epsom Salts, .lb. 3.25 — 3.30
				Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs. 4.95 — 5.25
				Manna, large flakelb. 300.00 — 305.00
				Small flakelb. 1.73 — 2.03
				Sortslb. 3.43 — 3.08
				Menthol, Japaneselb. 3.03 — 3.78
				Recryst.lb. 3.78 — 3.83
				Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. .lb. .30 — .33
				Bisulphatelb. 5.35 — 5.50
				Blue masslb. 5.55 — 5.60
				Blue Balm, 33-1-3 p.c. .lb. 5.75 — 5.80
				50 p.c.lb. 5.80 — 5.85
				Calomel, Americanlb. 6.70 — 7.30
				Corrosive Sublimate, cryst. lb. .07 — .07 1/2
				Powderedlb. .08 — .10
				Red Precipitatelb. 8.00 — 8.50
				White Precipitatelb. 12.00 — 15.00
				Metollb. 12.00 — 15.00
				Mirbane Oillb. 16.00 — 16.25
				Morphine, sulphate, bulk. .oz. 8.50 — 9.50
				1-oz. vialsoz. .13 — .14
				1/2-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes.oz. .06 — 06 1/2
				1/2-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.oz. .09 1/2 — .11
				Diacetyl hydrochloride .lb. .30 — .33
				Moss, Icelandlb. .07 — .07 1/2
				Irishlb. .08 — .10
				Mus.lb. 13.00 — 15.00
				Quinlb. 12.00 — 15.00
				Grain, Cablb. 16.00 — 16.25
				Quinlb. 8.50 — 9.50
				Druggists'lb. .13 — .14
				Naphthalene, flakelb. .13 — .14
				Ballslb. .06 — 06 1/2
				Nux Vomica, wholelb. .09 1/2 — .11
				Powderedlb. 11.50 — 11.60
				Opium, caseslb. 11.55 — 11.65
				Jobbing lotslb. 13.00 — 13.10
				Powdered, U.S.P.lb. 13.00 — 13.10
				Granularlb. 13.00 — 13.10
				Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.gal. .30 — 30 1/2
				Parais Green, kegslb. .03 1/4 — .04
				Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.lb. .05 1/4 — .05 1/2
				Creamlb. .07 1/2 — .08
				Whitelb. 11 1/2 — 11 3/4
				Snow whitelb. 7.90 — 8.00
				Phenolphthaleinlb.

Cresote, Beechwood	.....lb.		—
Cresol, U.S.P.	.....gal.	1.15	— 1.20
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	.....lb.	.32	— .34
Jeweler's large	.....lb.	.60	— .70
Small	.....lb.	.45	— .50
French	.....lb.	.18	— .19
Dextrin, imported, Potato	.....lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	.....lb.	.08	— .09
Dragons Blood	.....lb.	.24 1/4	— .59
Reeds	.....lb.	.84	— .89
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	.....lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish	.....lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, U.S.P.	.....lb.	.15	— .20
Washed	.....lb.	.18	— .27
U.S.P. 1880	.....lb.	.22	— .28
Eucalyptol	.....lb.	.65	— .74
Formaldehyde	.....lb.	.09 1/4	— .10
Gelatin, silver	.....lb.	.60	— .65
Gold	.....lb.	.75	— .80
Glucose	.....100 lbs.	2.46	— 2.52
Glycerin, C.P., bulk	.....lb.	.51	— .52
Drums and bbls. added.			
C.P., in cans	.....lb.	.51	— .52
Dynamite, drums included.	.....lb.	.48	— .50
Saponification, loose	.....lb.	.38	— .39
Soap Lye, loose	.....lb.	.34	— .36
Grains of Paradise	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Guaiacol, liquid	.....lb.		
Guarana	.....lb.	1.19	— 1.25
Haarlem Oil	.....gross	2.00	— 2.10
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	.....lb.	.23	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	.....lb.	.14	— .16
Hydrogen Peroxide	.....gross	7.60	— 23.00
Iodoquinone	.....lb.	6.00	— 6.05
Iodine, Resublimed	.....lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodoform	.....lb.	4.55	— 4.60
Isinglass, American	.....lb.	.70	— .80
Russian	.....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Kola Nuts, West Indian	.....lb.	.13	— .14
Lanolin, hydrous	.....lb.	.95	— 1.05
Lanolin, anhydrous	.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Licorice, mass	.....lb.	1.35 1/4	— .20
Licorice, Stick, domestic	.....lb.	.33	— .40
Foreign	.....lb.	.24	— .34
Lupulin, U. S. P.	.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Regular	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lycopodium	.....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	.....lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, heavy tech.	.....lb.	.47	— .51
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.00
Manna, large flake	.....lb.		—
Small flake	.....lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	.....lb.	.38	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	.....lb.	.325	— 3.30
Recryst.	.....lb.	4.95	— 5.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	.....	300.00	— 305.00
Bisulphate	.....lb.		3.04
Blue mass	.....lb.		1.70
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	.....lb.		1.73
50 p.c.	.....lb.		2.03
Calomel, American	.....lb.		3.43
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	.....lb.		3.08
Powdered	.....lb.		3.03
Red Precipitate	.....lb.	3.68	— 3.78
White Precipitate	.....lb.	3.78	— 3.83
Metol	.....lb.		
Mirbane Oil	.....lb.	.30	— .33
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	.....oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	.....oz.	5.55	— 5.60
1/2-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes	.....oz.	5.75	— 5.80
3/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	.....oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	.....lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	.....lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Irish	.....lb.	.08	— .10
Musk, pods, Cab.	.....oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	.....oz.	13.00	— 15.00
Grain, Cab	.....lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Tonquin	.....oz.	16.00	— 19.00
Druggists'	.....lb.	16.00	— 16.25
Synthetic	.....lb.	8.90	— 9.40
Naphthalene, flake	.....lb.	.13	— .14
Balls	.....lb.	.13	— .14
Nux Vomica, whole	.....lb.	.06	— .06 1/4
Powdered	.....lb.	.09 1/4	— .11
Opium, cases	.....lb.	11.50	— 11.60
Jobbing lots	.....lb.	11.55	— 11.65
Powdered, U.S.P.	.....lb.	13.00	— 13.10
Granular	.....lb.	13.00	— 13.10
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.		
Paris Green, kegs	.....lb.	.30	— .30 1/4
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	.....lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
Cream	.....lb.	.05 1/4	— .05 1/2
Lily white	.....lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Snow white	.....lb.	.11 1/4	— .11 1/2
Phenolphthalein	.....lb.	7.90	— 8.00

Phosphorus	lb.	.34	— .95
Paste	lb.	.06	— .07
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Bicarb.	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Bromide	lb.	5.50	— 5.52
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.25	— .29
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .93
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.95	— 4.05
Permanganate	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.		.75
50-oz. tins	oz.		.75 1/4
25-oz. tins	oz.		.76
5-oz. tins	oz.		.77
1-oz. tins	oz.		.80
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	— 2.25
German	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin	lb.		—
Rochelle Salt	lb.		.31 1/4
Saccharin	lb.	13.00	— 13.25
Safrol	lb.	.28 1/4	— .29
Salicin, bulk	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.75	— 3.05
Santonin, cryst., bulk.	lb.	38.00	— 40.00
Powdered	lb.	39.00	— 41.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.		.24 1/2
Silver Nitrate	oz.	.34 1/4	— .36 1/4
Soap, Castile, white, pure.	lb.	.15	— .15 1/4
Marseilles, white	lb.	.10 1/4	— .11 1/4
Green, pure	lb.	.10	— .11 1/4
Ordinary	lb.	.07 1/4	— .09
Mottled, pure	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10
Ordinary	lb.	.07 1/4	— .09 1/4
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.10 1/4	— .11
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Bicarb., English	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
Amer. f.o.b. works.	lb.	.02	— .02 1/4
Amer. f.o.b. works.	lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 1/2
Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 3.52
Hypophosphite	lb.	.82	— .84
Iodide	lb.	3.55	— 3.60
Nitrate, technical	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P.	lb.	.23	— .24
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	.04 1/4	— .05
Salicylate	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Sulphate, U.S.P.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.35
Spermaceti	lb.		.24
Spts. Ether, Nitrous	lb.		.47
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.25	— 2.34
Potato	lb.	.06	— .06 1/4
Rice	lb.	.08	— .09
Wheat	lb.	.05	— .06
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Srtrontium Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 3.52
Nitrate	lb.	.32	— .33
Strychnine Alk'd, crys.,bulk, oz.	.86	— .87	
Powder	oz.	.83	— .84
Sulphate	oz.	.80	— .81
Sugar of Milk, powdered.	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14 1/4
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.10
Sulphur, Com'l	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.40
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.45
Technical	lb.	.47	— .47 1/4
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.65
Roll	100 lbs.	2.05	— 2.20
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .55 1/4
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29	— .29 1/4
Bichloride	lb.	.14	— .14 1/4
Oxide	lb.	.47	— .49
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Commercial	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Turmeric	lb.		.80
Turpentine, Venice, True.	lb.	.80	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.	oz.	.56	— .58
Vanillin	oz.		.18
Vitriol blue	lb.		.16 1/4
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.16 1/4	— .18
Chloride	lb.	.12 1/4	— .12 1/2
Sulphate	lb.	.06 1/4	— .07

ACIDS

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.08	— .10
Glacial, 99 p. c. carboys.	lb.	.30	— .38
Benzoic, from gum.	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Synthetic	lb.		
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.10 1/4	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
bottles	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Citric, crystals	lb.	.64	— .65
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75	— 1.15
Gallic	lb.	.90	— .95

New York Markets

(Continued from page 10)

Jaborandi Leaves—A falling off of the demand and more anxiety shown by holders to market spot stocks, resulted in a downward turn of values. Offerings are more liberal at 3c lower to 12c@12½c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

Juniper Berry Oil—The decided scarcity of spot supplies and a good inquiry, resulted in a further sharp uplift of values. Holders are quoting \$5.40@\$5.50 a pound for rectified and 70c@\$1.15 a pound for wood oil, as to terms of sale, showing net gains in prices covering 40c and 10c a pound, respectively.

Mercurials—The unprecedented firmness in the market for quicksilver is sustaining the strength of prices on both hard and soft mercurials. Makers are quoting calomel at \$3.43, covering lots of 50 pounds and above in one delivery. Corrosive sublimate is held at \$3.08 and \$3.03 a pound for crystals and powdered, covering 50-pound lots and over, in one delivery.

Morphine—Orders booked for account of domestic and foreign buyers were fairly large in the aggregate for the week just ended. Prices closed stronger in sympathy with the enhanced cost of opium and in most quarters interests are looking for higher price levels in the near future. Makers are repeating former quotations at \$5.50 an ounce for sulphate and muriate in 5-ounce containers, and \$6.95 for alkaloid and acetate, covering lots of twenty-five ounces in one delivery, respectively.

Mustard Seed—Scarcity of spot stocks resulted in a sharp advance in prices covering all kinds of seed. Holders are naming 1½c@2c a pound higher, quoting 14c@14½c for Bari brown and Sicily brown and 15c@15½c a pound for English yellow, as to quality and quantity ordered.

Nutmegs—The market is excited and the buying over the past three weeks has absorbed stocks to such an extent that the scarcity of supply is becoming a menace. Spot Singapore, 110 to the pound, are offered at 24c@25c and for arrivals in February and March 20c a pound is named.

Opium—Scarcity of spot supplies, as a result of a good demand from both domestic and export buyers, led to a sharp uplift of prices. Holders are now quoting \$11 for druggists' quality and \$13 a pound for granular and powdered sorts. The possibility of a stringency of supplies in the near future, has caused some to believe the buying movement is being stimulated toward higher values. Offerings of Persian gum, owing to its larger morphia content, are attracting more attention from domestic makers of derivatives.

Oxalic Acid—A further material decrease in supplies and a better inclination by buyers to take hold have resulted in a gradual upward movement of the market. Sellers are now naming 1c higher to 59c@60c for supplies of crystals in casks on the spot, as to quantity ordered.

Potash—Yellow prussiate closed firmer under a scarcity of spot stocks and larger inquiries. Prices scored a sharp advance and sellers are quoting from \$1.60@\$1.70 a pound, as to quantity ordered and terms of sale. Numerous interests are predicting \$2 a pound for this chemical in the near future, owing to a prospective decided scarcity of spot stocks.

Poppy Seed—Scarcity of spot supplies of Turkish seed led to an upward trend of values on spot parcels. Sellers are now demanding 25c@26c a pound, as to quantity and quality purchased.

Quinine—A slightly firmer tone pervades the market owing to moderate spot stocks and unimported arrivals of supplies from abroad. Domestic makers are repeating former prices on the bulk basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce tins. Second hands have been booking small orders at prices ranging from \$1.05 up to \$1.25 an ounce, showing a slight advance in the minimum prices paid compared with the closing values of the preceding week. Some domestic makers are showing a better inclination to book orders and contracts covering forward deliveries of supplies.

Sage—Supplies of green leaves are being offered more freely, owing in part to recent fair arrivals. Holders lowered spot

quotations to 10½c@11c a pound on the spot, according to quality and terms of sale.

Sarsaparilla Root—Increased arrivals and a smaller demand, resulted in more liberal offerings, which led to a downward movement of values. Sellers quoted spot lots at lower figures on Mexican root, ranging from 11c@12c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

Senna Leaves—Spot parcels of Alexandria show a further decrease in supplies of siftings which led to a higher market. In most quarters, sellers are naming 21c@22c a pound, showing a gain of 2c a pound over recent sales.

Silver Nitrate—A weaker tone dominates the market owing to the low cost of bar silver. Sellers are offering fair lines of the spot at reduced figures ranging from 34½c@36¼c an ounce, as to terms of sale.

Soluble Blue—Smaller spot supplies and the enhanced cost of the crude material, led to a stronger and higher market. Sellers advanced quotations sharply to \$1.60@\$1.70c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Tartar Emetic—The feature of this market was the announcement by makers of an advance of 2c a pound, bringing the quotation on spot lots of U.S.P. up to 55c@55½c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Tartaric Acid Crystals—Supplies held by second hands are being held more firmly at higher values. Sellers are now quoting from 70c@72c a pound, as to quantity ordered. Makers continue to quote 55c and 54c a pound for crystals and powdered, respectively.

Tragacanth Gum—Meager spot stocks and higher primary markets tended to force prices on Aleppo firsts to a higher level, showing a sharp gain of 35c a pound. Offerings are light and holders are quoting \$2.45@\$2.50 a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

HAMLIN WIZARD OIL CO. FINED \$200

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Hamlin's Wizard Oil Company was called upon in the United States District Court to show cause why it should not be punished for violating the Federal postal laws. Judge Landis, holding in his hand an advertisement of the company, read: "Hamlin's Wizard Oil will check the growth of and permanently cure cancer." He then asked the manager of the company: "Do you believe that?" The witness answered: "Inasmuch as we had testimonials that the cures had been effected we thought it true."

Judge Landis then said: "Of course, I know this man is disposed to tell me the truth, but we all know he doesn't believe this stuff will cure cancer, pneumonia, tumor, hydrophobia and all these other diseases. I have held repeatedly that the use of the mails to send such advertisements is a violation of the postal laws, for which a person can be sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. I consider a \$200 fine a very light sentence."

PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE ELECTS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12—Members of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, in annual meeting, re-elected these officers for 1916: President, John Ferguson; vice-president, Harry B. French; secretary, Joseph W. England; treasurer, Anthony M. Hance. Directors: Charles E. Hires, A. Robinson McIlvaine, Dr. Adolph W. Miller, Adam Pfromm, Adolph G. Rosengarten, Clayton F. Shoemaker, Richard M. Shoemaker, Walter V. Smith.

LOUIS K. LIGGETT IS SUED

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 15—Louis K. Liggett, of the United Drug Company, has been sued for \$9,000 damages by John Conlan, 9 years old, through his father, Michael Conlan. The boy, it is alleged, was run down by Mr. Liggett's automobile and seriously injured.

NEW CHEMICAL PLANT AT NILES, MICH.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 15—The Grasselli Chemical Company, of Cleveland, manufacturer of acids, has purchased a tract of 150 acres at Niles, Mich., and will erect thereon a plant for the manufacture of chemicals.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Lactic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.95	- 1.00
Muriatic, C.P. ....lb.	.06	- .07
Nitric, C.P. ....lb.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .07
Oxalic, Cryst., casks. ....lb.	.60	- .62
Picric, kegs ....lb.	1.00	- 1.45
Phosphoric, U.S.P. ....lb.	3.50	- 4.50
Pyrogallol ....lb.	1.70	- 1.90
Salicylic ....lb.	3.95	- 4.00
Stearic ....lb.	.13	- .15
Sulphuric, C. P. ....lb.	.06	- .08
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk. ....lb.	.85	- .87
Tartaric Crystals ....lb.		- .55
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.		- .54

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter, artificial. ....lb.	9.20	- 11.00
Artificial ....lb.	5.45	- 5.90
Sweet, true ....lb.	.85	- .90
Peach kernel ....lb.	.42	- .44
Amber, crude ....lb.		-
Rectified ....lb.		-
Anise ....lb.	1.10	- 1.12
Bay ....lb.	2.45	- 2.50
Bergamot ....lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Synthetic ....lb.	2.85	- 3.00
Cade ....lb.	.34	- .35
Cajuput, bottles ....lb.	.75	- .80
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity ....lb.	.12	- .13
Japanese, white ....lb.	.15	- .16
Caraway ....lb.	2.50	- 2.70
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech. ....lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Lead Free ....lb.	1.25	- 1.30
U. S. P. ....lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Cedar Leaf ....lb.	.50	- .52
Wood ....lb.	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .15
Cinnamon, Ceylon heavy. ....lb.	15.00	- 15.40
Citronella, Ceylon ....lb.	.45	- .46
Java ....lb.	.85	- .90
Cloves, cans ....lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Bottles ....lb.	1.42	- 1.45
Copaiba ....lb.	.85	- .90
Coriander ....lb.		-
Croton ....lb.	.94	- .98
Cubebs ....lb.	2.80	- 2.90
Erigeron ....lb.	.85	- 1.00
Eucalyptus, Australian ....lb.	.55	- .56
Fennel, sweet ....lb.	3.70	- 4.00
Geranium, Algerian ....lb.	3.45	- 3.70
Bourbon ....lb.	3.00	- 3.20
Turkish ....lb.	3.05	- 3.15
Gingergrass ....lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Ginger ....lb.	4.95	- 5.30
Hemlock ....lb.	.54	- .57
Juniper Berries, rect. ....lb.	5.40	- 5.40
Twice rect. ....lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Wood ....lb.	.75	- 1.15
Lavender Flowers ....lb.	3.50	- 4.40
Spike ....lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Garden ....lb.	.60	- .70
Lemon ....lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Lemongrass ....lb.	.80	- .82
Limes, expressed ....lb.	2.70	- 2.90
Distilled ....lb.	2.20	- 2.30
Linaloe ....lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Mace, expressed ....lb.	2.70	- 2.90
Distilled ....lb.	2.20	- 2.30
Mustard, natural ....lb.		-
Artificial ....lb.		-
Neroli, bigarade ....lb.	34.00	- 44.00
Petalae ....lb.	44.00	- 50.00
Nutmeg ....lb.	.80	- .85
Orange, bitter ....lb.	1.95	- 2.25
Sweet ....lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Patchouli ....lb.	9.95	- 10.00
Pennyroyal ....lb.	1.70	- 1.80
Imported ....lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Peppermint, tins ....lb.	1.90	- 2.05
Bottles ....lb.	2.55	- 2.60
Petit Grain, S. A. ....lb.	2.65	- 2.90
French ....lb.	5.95	- 6.40
Pimento ....lb.	1.70	- 1.80
Pine Needles ....lb.	.75	- .80
Rose, Natural ....oz.	8.45	- 13.50
Artificial ....oz.	2.45	- 2.90
Rosemary ....oz.	.70	- .80
Sandalwood, East Indian. ....lb.	6.45	- 6.70
West Indian ....lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Sassafras, natural ....lb.	.60	- .70
Artificial ....lb.	.22	- .25
Savin ....lb.	3.75	- 3.80
Spearmint ....lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Spruce ....lb.	.70	- .80
Tansy ....lb.	2.45	- 2.50
Thyme, red, French ....lb.	1.25	- 1.35
White, French ....lb.	1.45	- 1.60
Wintergreen leaves, true. ....lb.	4.30	- 4.60
Synthetic ....lb.	3.20	- 3.25
Birch, sweet ....lb.	3.50	- 3.70
Wormseed, Baltimore ....lb.	2.00	- 2.20
Wormwood ....lb.	2.20	- 2.50

CRUDE DRUGS

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para ....lb.	.57	- .59
South American ....lb.	.52	- .60
Fir, Canada ....gal.	5.05	- 5.25
Oregon ....gal.	.65	- .70
Peru ....lb.	5.25	- 5.40
Tolu ....lb.	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .39

BARKS

Angostura ....lb.	.24	- .25
Bayberry ....lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .06
Blackhaw, of root ....lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .19
of Tree ....lb.	.09	- .10
Buckthorn ....lb.	.80	- .81
Calisaya ....lb.	.20	- .26
Cascara Sagrada ....lb.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .09
Cascarilla quills ....lb.	.25	- .25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Siftings ....lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .14
Cinchona, red, quills ....lb.	.28	- .29
Broken ....lb.	.25	- .26
Yellow, "quills" ....lb.	.28	- .29
Broken ....lb.	.24	- .25
Condurango ....lb.	.25	- .29
Cotton Root ....lb.	.07	- .07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cramp ....lb.	.05	- .06
Elm, grinding ....lb.	.17	- .19
Powdered ....lb.	.16	- .17
Lemon Peel ....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orange Peel, bitter ....lb.	.03	- .04
Sweet ....lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .06
Trieste ....lb.	.10	- .10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prickly, Ash, Southern ....lb.	.10	- .11
Northern ....lb.	.10	- .11
Pomegranate ....lb.	.24	- .26
of Fruit ....lb.	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .30
Quebracho ....lb.	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .50
Sassafras, ordinary ....lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Select ....lb.	.14	- .16
Simaruba ....lb.	.14	- .15
Soap, whole ....lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cut ....lb.	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .15
Crushed ....lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tonga ....lb.	.40	- .41
Wahoo of Root ....lb.	.32	- .35
White Pine ....lb.	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .04 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Poplar ....lb.	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wild Cherry ....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .07
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.03	- .04

BEANS

Calabar ....lb.	.20	- .24
St. Ignatus ....lb.	.17	- .19
Tonka, Angostura ....lb.	.30	- 1.00
Para ....lb.	.62	- .68
Surinam ....lb.	.75	- .80
Vanilla Bourbon ....lb.	2.50	- 3.45
Mexican, whole ....lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Cuts ....lb.	3.20	- 3.40
South American ....lb.	3.20	- 3.45
Tahiti, white label ....lb.		-
Green label ....lb.	1.39	- 1.45

BERRIES

Cube, ordinary ....lb.	.42	- .45
XX ....lb.	.47	- .49
Powdered ....lb.	.44 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .49
Fish ....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .05
Juniper ....lb.	.04	- .05
Laurel ....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .05
Prickly, Ash ....lb.	.13	- .14
Saw Palmetto ....lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sloe ....lb.	.70	- .75

FLOWERS

Arnica ....lb.	.39	- .44
Borage ....lb.	.99	- 1.00
Calendula ....lb.	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .65
Chamomile, German ....lb.		-
Belgian ....lb.	.59	- .60
Hungarian ....lb.	.30	- .31
Roman ....lb.	.25	- .30
Elder ....lb.		-
Insect, open ....lb.	Nominal	-
Closed ....lb.	Nominal	-
Powd. Flowers and Stems ....lb.	.25	- .28
Powd. Flowers ....lb.	.39	- .45
Lavender, ordinary ....lb.	.20	- .22
Select ....lb.	.25	- .28
Malva ....lb.	1.45	- 1.60
Mullein ....lb.		-
Saffron, American ....lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Valencia ....lb.	11.10	- 11.50

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ....lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .10
Bav. true ....lb.	.97	- 1.00
Belladonna ....lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Buchu, short ....lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Long ....lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Cannabis Indica ....lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Chiretta ....lb.	.15	- .17
Coca, Huanocho ....lb.	.34	- .40
Truxillo ....lb.	.60	- .61
Coltsfoot ....lb.		-

Conium ....lb.	.20	- .21
Damiana ....lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Digitalis ....lb.	.75	- .84
Eucalyptus ....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Euphorbia pilulifera ....lb.	.39	- .45
Grindelia Robusta ....lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .09
Henbane, German ....lb.	.70	- 1.00
Russian ....lb.	.75	- 1.00
Henna ....lb.	.12	- .13
Horehound ....lb.	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .18
Jaborandi ....lb.	.12	- .12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laurel ....lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .06
Lobelia ....lb.	.07	- .08
Matico ....lb.	.34	- .35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marjoram, German ....lb.	.35	- .40
French ....lb.	.15	- .16
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.04	- .05
Peppermint, American ....lb.	.12	- .13
German ....lb.	.34	- .39
Pichi ....lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .09
Pulsatilla ....lb.	3.95	- 5.00
Rose, red ....lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Rosemary ....lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .06
Rue ....lb.	.39	- .45
Sage, stemless, Austrian. ....lb.	.50	- .52
Rubbed ....lb.	.48	- .49
Grinding ....lb.	.40	- .40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greek ....lb.	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .11
Spanish ....lb.	.10	- .11
Savory ....lb.	.10	- .11
Senna, Alexandria, whole. ....lb.	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .50
Half leaf ....lb.	.46	- .42
Siftings ....lb.	.21	- .22
Tinnevely ....lb.	.20	- .22
Pods ....lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thyme ....lb.	.14	- .14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skullcap ....lb.	.15	- .16
Spearmint, American ....lb.	.18	- .19
Stramonium ....lb.	.21	- .21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thyme ....lb.	.13	- .14
Uva Ursi ....lb.	.07	- .07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yerba Santa ....lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .08

ROOTS

Aconite ....lb.	.18	- .19
Alkanet ....lb.	.75	- .78
Althea, cut ....lb.	.55	- .60
Whole ....lb.	.45	- .50
Angelica, American ....lb.	.14	- .15
German ....lb.	.15	- .19
Arnica ....lb.	.35	- .37
Arrowroot, Am. ....lb.	.06	- .07
Bermuda ....lb.	.43	- .44
St. Vincent ....lb.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .07
Belladonna ....lb.	2.00	- 2.02
Berberis, aq. ....lb.	.10	- .11
Blood ....lb.	.09	- .10
Blueflag ....lb.	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .12
Bryonia ....lb.	.75	- 1.00
Burdock ....lb.	.25	- .25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calamus, bleached ....lb.	1.70	- 1.90
Unbleached ....lb.	.25	- .26
Cohosh, black ....lb.	.04	- .04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blue ....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .05
Colchicum ....lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Colombo ....lb.	.07	- .09
Culver's ....lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .10
Dandelion ....lb.	.29	- .31
Doggrass ....lb.	4.70	- 4.80
Echinacea ....lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Elecampane, imported ....lb.	.15	- .16
Galangal ....lb.	.09	- .10
Gelsemium ....lb.	.04	- .05
Gentian ....lb.	.20	- .23
Powdered ....lb.	.30	- .31
Geranium ....lb.	.04	- .05
Ginger, African ....lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jamaica ....lb.	.18	- .19
Bleached ....lb.	.20	- .21
Ginseng, wild, Southern. ....lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Northwestern ....lb.	7.25	- 7.50
Eastern ....lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Cultivated ....lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Golden Seal ....lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Powdered ....lb.	4.70	- 4.80
Hellebore, white ....lb.	.19	- .20
Powdered ....lb.	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .30
Black ....lb.	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ipecac, Cartagena ....lb.	3.10	- 3.20
Powdered ....lb.	3.20	- 3.45
Rio ....lb.		-
Jalap, whole ....lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .09
Powdered ....lb.	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .15
Kava Kava ....lb.	.17	- .20
Licorice, extra ....lb.	.16	- .17
Selected ....lb.	.19	- .21
Powdered ....lb.	.13	- .14
Mandrake ....lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .09
Musk, Russian ....lb.	1.95	- 2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold ....lb.	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .16
Verona ....lb.	.11	- .12
Fingers ....lb.	Nominal	-

Two Separate Companies Result of Big Drug Merger

United Drug Company, Inc., Headed by Louis K. Liggett, to do Manufacturing and Louis K. Liggett Company, with George M. Gales as President, to Handle Retail Stores

The merger of the Liggett interests with the Riker & Hegeman Company, which has just been completed, has resulted in the formation of two new companies. The United Drug Company, Inc., of New York, with Louis K. Liggett as president, has taken over the old manufacturing company, the United Drug Company of Massachusetts, with its subsidiaries and will do all the manufacturing for the combined interests, furnishing both the Riker and the Liggett retail stores. The entire management of the retail business will be in the hands of the Louis K. Liggett Company which will operate the Riker & Hegeman stores, the Riker-Jaynes stores and the old Liggett stores.

George M. Gales, former vice-president of the United Drug Company of Massachusetts, is the head of the new retail organization and John H. Alley, former president of the Riker & Hegeman Company, is vice-president of the Louis K. Liggett Company and will assist Mr. Gales in co-ordinating the combined interest. William C. Watts, former treasurer of the L. K. Liggett Company, is a vice-president of the new Louis K. Liggett Company; H. R. Andrews, formerly secretary of the L. K. Liggett Company, has the same position with the new concern, while R. H. Hass is auditor. Louis K. Liggett is chairman of the board.

Changes Will Come Gradually

H. R. Andrews, the new secretary of the Louis K. Liggett Company, in an interview with a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, said that while it is probable a large number of changes will be made in the management of the stores in course of time, these changes would of necessity come gradually and would be more in the nature of changes in administration and organization than in selling policies.

"We have found a great many fine points in the Riker & Hegeman organization," said Mr. Andrews, "and these we shall incorporate in the new system. We also believe that the old Liggett organization had many good points and as far as possible these will be used. It is the aim of Mr. Gales to put the administration of the new organization on as efficient a basis as possible and to this end conferences are being held daily. There will be no marked changes in the management of the various stores. Of course, if we find, say, that a Riker manager has been slack in his work and we have a good assistant manager in a Liggett store, it is probable that the Liggett man will go to the Riker store. These details will be worked out by the district managers, however.

Five District Managers Appointed

"The entire retail organization will be in the hands of five district managers who will be responsible for the management of all of the stores in his district. The five districts and their managers are as follows: J. A. Crane will have charge of the stores in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts; F. L. Tompkins will be in charge of Rhode Island and Connecticut; E. L. Meserve, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester county; H. W. Weed, Brooklyn and the stores in upper New York State; E. E. Burlingame, New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Pennsylvania."

When asked as to the relation of the new retail organization with the Rexall stores, Mr. Andrews said: "The Louis K. Liggett Company stands in the same relation to the United Drug Company as does the smallest of the stockholders. The smallest retail Rexall store in the West has the same buying privileges as does the Louis K. Liggett Company. We are no

more or less than stockholders with ordinary rights and privileges as such. The Riker & Hegeman and the Riker-Jaynes stores will sell Rexall goods wherever this can be done without infringing on the rights of an established Rexall store. All the Riker stores of New York and Boston will, of course, carry Rexall goods. There are, however, some towns in which Riker stores have been established in competition with existing Rexall stores. In such cases the Riker store would not carry the Rexall remedies. The United Drug Company will be the judge as to when the Riker stores shall or shall not carry Rexall goods. In several cases Riker stores have been established in towns at the invitation of the Rexall druggists, who believed that by the example of the progressive methods of the chain stores they would be able to increase their own business."

Conferences Being Held Daily

Although the organization is technically complete, there is still much confusion resulting from the settling of details. Several of the officials who came to New York from Boston to take up the duties of their new positions are still busy learning the details of the office, and all the officers including President Gales are trying to gather up the loose ends of the organization. It is thought that it will take several weeks to get the new system in smooth running order.

Manufacturing to Be Done in Boston

All of the manufacturing business of the old Riker & Hegeman Company will be moved to Boston and conducted from there, with a branch office in Chicago, under the direction of the United Drug Company. James C. McCormick will be treasurer of this company and John B. Cobb, William C. Bolton, E. D. Calhoun and John H. Flagler, formerly with the Riker & Hegeman Company will be on the new board of directors. The new concern is capitalized for \$34,245,350.

It is expected that the stock of the new United Drug Company will take the place of the Riker & Hegeman stock on the New York curb, where at times it has been quite active. There has been no public distribution of the United Drug Stock which is held almost entirely by the stockholders of the company. The initial authorized capital is \$7,500,000 of 7 per cent cumulative first preferred, \$10,000,000 6 per cent non-cumulative second preferred and \$35,000,000 common.

EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA GROW; DRUGS AND CHEMICALS IN GOOD DEMAND

Reports of drugs and chemicals, including acids, to South America from the port of New York during the month of December, 1915, amounted to \$579,144, as compiled by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank of New York. The report adds that about 85 per cent of the United States exports to South America go from the port of New York, which would bring the grand total of drugs and chemicals exported to approximately \$590,000.

No figures from the report are available as a basis of comparison for these items with exports of previous periods, but a general comparison of the exports of all merchandise for the year 1915 with the exports of 1914, informs that the value of all articles exported is considerably in excess of that of the preceding year.

A compilation of the imports and exports, says the report, "makes it apparent that the total value of the trade with South America will exceed 450 million dollars and will be fully 75 million in excess of any earlier year. Imports from that grand division will considerably exceed 300 million dollars, while the highest record in any earlier year was 233 millions in the calendar year 1912. Exports to South America for 1915 aggregated approximately 145 million dollars and were greatly in excess of 1914, and larger than any preceding year, except possibly 1913, when the total was 146 millions. The imports from South America were approximately 40 per cent more than last year and the exports to South America approximately 60 per cent more than last year.

The following table shows the value of the drugs and chemicals exported to the principal countries of South America during the month of December, 1914:

Argentina, \$22,748; Brazil, \$111,639; Colombia, \$69,666; Chile, \$40,381; Peru, \$35,544; Uruguay, \$19,184; Venezuela, \$56,150; all others, \$23,832.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Pareira Brava	lb.	.15 1/2	.16
Pellitory	lb.	.29 1/2	.32
Pink, true	lb.	.39	.45
Poke	lb.	.05	.06
Rhatany	lb.		
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	.82
High, dried	lb.	.14 1/2	.15
Chips	lb.	.18	.18 1/2
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.39	.42
Mexican	lb.	.11	.11 1/2
Senega, Northern	lb.	.45	.50
Southern	lb.	.57	.60
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	.37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09 1/2	.12
Snake, natural	lb.	.18	.19
Stripped	lb.	.28	.31
Spikenard	lb.	.10	.11
Quill	lb.	.06	.07
Stillingia	lb.	.05	.06
Urniform false (helonias)	lb.	.41	.42
True (Alettris)	lb.	.21	.23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.44	.5
English	lb.	.69	.71
German	lb.	.44	.5
Yellow Dock	lb.	.05 1/2	.06 1/2

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.12 1/2	.13
Star	lb.	.25	.25 1/2
Spanish	lb.	.13	.13 1/2
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	.06 1/2
Dutch	lb.	.04 1/2	.05
Smyrna	lb.		
South American	lb.	.05 1/2	.05 1/2
Caraway	lb.	.13 1/2	.14
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.85	.130
Decorticated	lb.	.75	.78
Celery	lb.	.28	.29
Colchicum	lb.	1.00	1.05
Conium	lb.	.09 1/2	.14 1/2
Coriander, natural	lb.	.04 1/2	.05
Bleached	lb.	.05 1/2	.06
Cumin, Malta	lb.		Nominal
Levant	lb.	.22 1/2	.23
Mogador	lb.	.22 1/2	.23
Morocco	lb.	.07 1/2	.08
Dill	lb.	1.00	1.05
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.14	.15
Italian	lb.	.17 1/2	.18
Roumanian, small	lb.	.16 1/2	.17 1/2
French	lb.	8.40	8.50
Flax, whole	bb.	.04 1/2	.05 1/2
Ground	lb.	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	.06 1/2
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	.06 1/2
Russian	lb.	.24	.24 1/2
Larkspur	lb.	.21	.24
Lobelia	lb.	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
Millet, natural	lb.	.06 1/2	.06 1/2
Hulled	lb.	.14	.14 1/2
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.13 1/2	.14
California, brown	lb.	.14	.14 1/2
Sicily, brown	lb.	.15	.15 1/2
English, yellow	lb.	.15	.15 1/2
German, yellow	lb.		Nominal
Bombay	lb.	.09 1/2	.10
Parsley	lb.	.28	.29
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.24 1/2	.25 1/2
Turkish	lb.	.10 1/2	.11 1/2
Pumpkin	lb.	.80	.81
Quince, select	lb.	.06	.06 1/2
Rape	lb.	.06 1/2	.07
Japanese	lb.	.20	.21
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	.25
Stavesacre	lb.	.09 1/2	.12
Stramonium	lb.	.49	.54
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.59	.60
Kombe	lb.	.29	.29 1/2
Sunflower, large	lb.	.03 1/2	.05 1/2
Small	lb.	.08 1/2	.09 1/2
Worm, American	lb.	1.00	1.05
Levant	lb.		

GUMS

Arabic, firsts	lb.	.28	.30
Seconds	lb.	.27	.29
Sorts, amber	lb.	.24	.30
White	lb.	.27	.29
Alces, Barbadoes	lb.	.95	1.00
Cape	lb.	.08	.09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.13 1/2	.14
Socotrine	lb.	.22	.24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.29 1/2	.30
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	.75
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	.80
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32	.34
Catechu	lb.	.64	.69
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.64	.70
Galbanum	lb.	.90	.94
Gamboge	lb.		

Guaiac	lb.	.24	.30
Kino	lb.	.49	.44
Mastic	lb.	.47	.45
Myrrh, select	lb.	.20	.21
Sorts	lb.	.16	.18
Siftings	lb.	.16	.18
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.06	.06 1/2
Sorts	lb.	.07	.09
Tears	lb.	.10 1/2	.14 1/2
Sandarac	lb.	.21	.25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	.20
Sorts	lb.	.10	.12
Spruce	lb.	.64	.74
Thus	lb.	7.50	7.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	lb.	2.45	2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.95	2.10
Thirds	lb.	1.20	1.45
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	Nominal

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21 1/2	.23
Bees, white	lb.	.47	.48
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32	.34
Refined	lb.	.36	.38
Candelilla	lb.	.25	.26
Caranuba, Flor	lb.	.45	.46
No. 1	lb.	.39	.42
No. 2	lb.	.33 1/2	.36
No. 3	lb.	.25	.26
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.10	.12
White	lb.	.14	.16
Japan	lb.	.13 1/2	.14
Montan, crude	lb.		
Bleached	lb.		
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.28	.40
Green	lb.		
Refined, white	lb.		
Refined, yellow	lb.		
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.03 1/2	.08
Foreign	lb.	.06	.09

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.			
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.			
works, 48 p.c. b. 100 lbs.	5.15	5.20	
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	5.00	5.05	
Lump	5.50	10.00	
Powdered	5.10	5.35	
Potash, ground	5.10	5.35	
Lump	5.00	5.25	
Powder J	6.50		
Soda, Ground	2.50	3.00	
Alumina, Sulph., low	3.00	4.00	
High grade	4.00	4.50	
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	.25	.26	
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., carb. lb.	.04 1/2	.05	
20 deg., carboys .....	.03 1/2	.04 1/2	
18 deg., carboys .....	.02 1/2	.03	
16 deg., carboys .....	.02 1/2	.03	
Sal Ammoniac, gray .....	.06 1/2	.07	
Granulated, white .....	.08	.09	
Lump .....	.10	.11	
Sulphate, foreign	3.25		
Domestic	3.25		
Barium, chloride	5.00	6.50	
Barytes, floated, cream	19.00	28.00	
Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. .....	.12	.13	
Calcium Acetate, crude	3.50	4.00	
Carbide	3.50	3.75	
Carbonate .....	.04	.05	
Chloride, solid	11.78		
Granulated	14.78		
Sulphate	1.00	4.00	
Carbon tetrachloride .....	.16	.17	
Copperas, f.o.b. works	55.00	60.00	
Copper Carbonate .....	.24	.25	
Sulphate	13.00	14.00	
Fusel Oil, crude	3.45	3.70	
Refined	5.25	5.75	
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. lb.	.03	.03 1/2	
48 p.c., in carboys .....	.06	.06 1/2	
52 p.c., in carboys .....	.06 1/2	.07	
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar .....	.11 1/2	.12	
White cryst. .....	.13 1/2	.14	
Broken Cakes .....	.12 1/2	.13 1/2	
Granulated .....	.13 1/2	.14	
Powdered .....	.13 1/2	.14 1/2	
Arsenate .....	.08	.08 1/2	
Nitrate .....	.16 1/2	.17	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdlb.	.07 1/2		
Red, American .....	.07 1/2		
Foreign .....	.09	.09 1/2	
White, Basic Carb., Amer.			
dry .....	.07		
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over .....	.08		
English .....	.11 1/2	.12	
White, Basic Sulphate .....	.06 1/2		
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys .....	.02 1/2	.03	

20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02 1/2	.03 1/2
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	.03 1/2
Nitric acid,			
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.06 1/2	.07
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06 1/2	.07 1/2
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	.07 1/2
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08 1/2	.09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb. lb.	lb.	.06	.06 1/2
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06 1/2	.07
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.06 1/2	.07 1/2
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	.09
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.61	.62
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.90	.95
Caustic	lb.	.62	.65
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.60	.61
Powdered	lb.	.60	.61
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	475.00	500.00	
Prussiate, red	lb.	5.00	5.50
Yellow	lb.	1.05	1.10
Saltpeure, crude	lb.	.35	.37
Refined			
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags,			
basis of 48 p.c. car			
lots	100 lbs.		
in bbls.	100 lbs.		
Bichromate	lb.	.42	.49
Bisulphate	lb.	.74	1.30
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.00	1.10	
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b.			
works, drums	100 lbs.		6.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.			
100 lbs.	5.75	6.00	
Chlorate	lb.	.25	.26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.26	.30
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.15	2.30
Prussiate, yellow	lb.	.95	1.00
Silicate, liquid	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cryst.	lb.	.02	.03
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt	lb.	.01	.01 1/2
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.02	.02 1/2
60 p.c.	lb.	.05	.05 1/2
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.02 1/2	.02 1/2
Dry, powdered	lb.	.05 1/2	.05 1/2
Sulphuric acid			
60 deg.	lb.	.02	.02 1/2
66 deg., carboys, per 100 lbs.	2.50	3.00	
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.50	3.00	
Oleum	100 lbs.	2.50	3.00

DYE STUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.79	.84
Blood	lb.	.29	.34
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	4.00	4.05
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.90	1.05
Salts	lb.	1.30	1.35
Anatto, fine	lb.	.39	.60
Seed	lb.	.16	.17
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.49	.60
65 p.c.	lb.	.44	.49
47 p.c.	lb.	.39	.44
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.20	4.40
Cochineal	lb.	.55	.60
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	.30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	.50
English	lb.	.15	.20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.13 1/2	.25
Boxes	lb.	.15	.29
Divi-divi	100 lbs.	52.25	54.00
Flavine	lb.	.59	.80
Fustic stick	ton	25.00	29.00
Young, root	ton	45.00	46.00
Gambier, Spot	lb.	.13 1/2	.14
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	3.50
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	3.50
Kurpals	lb.		
Madras	lb.	1.50	1.55
Synthetic (O)	lb.	1.35	1.40
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02 1/2	.03
True	lb.	.04 1/2	.06
Logwood, stick	ton	35.00	40.00
Roots	ton	34.00	35.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.24	.29
Myrobalans	lb.	39.00	40.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.35	.49
Chinese	lb.	.35	.44
Persian Berries	lb.		
Quercitron	ton	35.00	40.00
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.08	.12
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.15	.16
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.60	1.70
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 29 p.c.			
Tannic Acid	lb.	63.00	63.25
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	Nominal	
Aleppy	lb.	Nominal	
Pubna	lb.	Nominal	
China	lb.		
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.07	.15 1/2
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.34 1/2	.37

U. S. Government Asked to Pay \$4 per Ounce for Quinine

**Rear Admiral Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy,
Asks Extra Appropriation of Congress Because of
Tremendous Rise in the Price of All Medicines**

The marked increase in the cost of drugs and medicines has led the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the United States Navy to ask for an increase in its appropriation for the coming fiscal year of \$175,000 over the fund of the fiscal year of 1916. This sum includes \$75,000 to be used in the accumulation of a reserve supply of medical stores.

This increase was the subject of comment at the hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, before which Rear Admiral William C. Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy, appeared to give information concerning the needs of his bureau.

"You may remember," said Admiral Braisted, "in my hearing last year that I pointed out the conditions that would probably obtain in regard to the purchase of medical supplies on account of the European war. You probably are all aware that a most unusual condition in regard to the purchase of medical supplies has been brought about by this war. Items under this head have increased in expense from 5 to 10 to 50 and 100 and 1,200 per cent, or to the point where we are unable to purchase them at all. As an instance of this I would cite to you, that two months ago, in connection with the work in Haiti under the marines, we were asked for a supply of 3,000 ounces of quinine. We had in our own supply depot 1,300 ounces. You can readily see, in a place like Haiti, semitropical, where the conditions are intensely malarial, that was something we had to have. Nowhere could we obtain any quinine by purchase. The only source of supply that we had was from abroad, and the only offer we had was at \$4 an ounce—the ordinary price being 30 cents an ounce—provided we would take a ton. Naturally, this would have cost us more than twelve times as much as ordinarily for that one item. Think of it.

"I only cite this to show you how far the conditions have gone in that connection on account of the war. The same pertains to many other drugs. In this particular case I was finally able to tide over by getting 7,000 ounces from the War Department. This condition now has become such that you can readily see that our expenses for medical supplies for next year will be much in excess—must be much in excess of what they have been. We will undoubtedly have a deficiency this year; how much we do not know as yet. From careful estimates of the amount of drugs that we will need I think that we have asked for too little, perhaps. I think if we bought as we usually do, we would expend probably \$200,000 extra, instead of \$100,000; but I am using every effort to substitute cheaper drugs, where it can be done, to cut down in every possible way, and we are willing to try and do the best we can on this increase of \$100,000. The point I brought out in my hearing last year was the fact that we have no reserve supply, and it is a very serious condition. Of course, every time we have an expedition, that expedition must be equipped, as the Mexican expedition was, and, of course, supplies must be drawn from the storehouse, and we never know exactly where we are coming out in this way. We should have always at least a year's supply. Now, then, what small reserves we were able to accumulate from time to time, on account of the expeditions on the west coast, on account of the Vera Cruz expedition, on account of the Haitian expedition, have been taken away—everything we had, and in order to enable us to go on even with the work now in hand, and work that may be projected, and to be prepared for anything that may come, even to a small extent, we are simply asking you for \$75,000 to enable us to fill in the reserve—the small reserve which we had, which has been expended to supply such things as first-aid packages and other dressings, the hospital units, and other things that we need for landing forces, which we must have."

In concluding, Admiral Braisted furnished the following figures showing increased prices:

	June, 1914	June, 1915
Aether, 125-gm. tins.....	\$0.085	\$0.12
Ammon, sp. arom., 100-c.c. bot.....	.08	.13
Antipyrina, 1 oz.....	.275	.74
Hydragr. chlor. corros., 200-gm. bot.....	.32	.50
Petrolatum liq., 500-c.c. bot.....	.145	.40
Phenylis salicylis (salol) 100-gm. bot.....	.205	.79
Potassii bromidum, 200-gm. bot.....	.26	.615
Sodii salicylas, 100-gm. bot.....	.12	.775
Acidum oxalicum, 500-gm. bot.....	.13	.49
Cresol, 500-c.c. bot.....	.10	.245
Phenol, 200-gm. bot.....	.145	.70
Potassii permanganas, 500-gm. bot.....	.15	1.27
Quinine, 1-oz. bot.....	.30	4.00

"I am quite surprised at the statement that the Naval Medical Corps could obtain no better price than \$4.00 per ounce for quinine," said Frank G. Ryan, president of Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Mich. "I am perfectly certain that any number of manufacturers could have supplied 3,000 ounces for the department at a much less price had they been consulted."

Suit Contests Legality of Treasury Decision No. 2194

The Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, New York, has begun suit in the United States District Court to contest the legality of Treasury Decision No. 2194, a ruling made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, applying the provisions of the Harrison act to non-habit forming drugs such as novocain, orthoform, anaesthesin and holocain which, as local anaesthetics, are substitutes for cocaine.

Under the Commissioner's ruling the dealers in these synthetic chemicals require the same license as is necessary for handling narcotic habit-forming drugs. This ruling, the plaintiffs contend, is "oppressive, illegal, unlawful and wrongful."

The suit is brought against John Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District. The law firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver represents the plaintiff.

Interest in this suit is nation wide and the outcome is eagerly awaited by druggists, physicians and all manufacturers of similar synthetics. A decision in favor of the plaintiff declaring the ruling as illegal would not only affect those preparations exploited by Farbwerke-Hoescht Company but all non-toxic, non-habit forming preparations used as local anaesthetics, and would be particularly pleasing to druggists and physicians, to whom Treasury Decision No. 2194 is very obnoxious and imposes unnecessary hardships without in any way assisting in eradicating the narcotic evil as purposed in the Harrison law.

The ruling of the Treasury Department applying the provision of the Harrison act to synthetic substitutes is strongly opposed by the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products and the following resolution was passed at the recent annual convention:

WHEREAS, The purpose of those who framed the so-called Harrison Anti-Narcotic law was to prevent the abuse by habitues of the use of narcotic habit-forming drugs and for no other purpose; and

WHEREAS, The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued among the regulations for the enforcement of this law a decision that synthetic substitutes for cocaine shall be treated in the same manner as these narcotic drugs much to the annoyance of the physicians and drug trade of the country; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid commissioner has specified as such substitutes drugs which are not habit-forming as far as any experience or knowledge has shown so far; and

WHEREAS, The words synthetical substitutes do not occur in the positive or inclusive part of the text law, viz.: Section I as it would had these synthetical substitutes been intended to be included in the province of the law, but only Section VI which covers these narcotic preparations which are exempt from the effect of the law; and

WHEREAS, It was not the purpose of the framers of this law to include any of these synthetical substitutes such as alypin, stovaine, novocaine, orthoform, etc., in the provisions of the law; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, By this association, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be requested to withdraw T. D. No. 2194, being the regulation which aims to include these so-called substitutes but which are really different chemically from cocaine, are anaesthetics but not narcotics and thereby relieve them and the drug trade and medical profession of an injustice and an error; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these regulations be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Jarwood	lb.	Nominal	
Cainwood	lb.	Nominal	
Fustic	lb.	.05	— .07
Hyperic	lb.	.06	— .08
Logwood	lb.	.15	— .19
Red Saunders	lb.	.08	— .10

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.61	— .62
Domestic, prime	gal.	.59	— .61
Cod Liver, Newfoundland bbl.	80.00	— 90.00	
Norwegian	bbl.	95.00	— 125.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06	— .06½
English	lb.	.06½	— .07
French	lb.		
German	lb.		
Neutral	lb.		
Herring	lb.		
Horse	lb.	.09	— .10
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	.93	— .95
Off Prime	gal.	.81	— .83
Extra No. 1	gal.	.77	— .79
No. 1	gal.	.73	— .75
No. 2	gal.	.71	— .73
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.		
South, crude	lb.		
Brown, strained	gal.	.52	— .53
Light, strained	gal.	.54	— .55
Yellow, bl'nd, winter	gal.	.56	— .57
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.58	— .59
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.97	— .98
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.92	— .93
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.87	— .88
Prime	gal.	.79	— .80
Dark	gal.	.71	— .72
Oleo Oil	lb.	.09	— .12
Porpoise, body	gal.		
Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 25.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06½	— .07
Saponified	lb.	.07	— .07½
Seal, white	gal.	.64	— .65
Sod Oil	lb.	.07	— .07½
sperm, bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.73	— .74
Natural winter, 38 deg.			
cold test	gal.	.72	— .73
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.70	— .71
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.81	— .82
Prime	gal.	.79	— .80
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.56	— .57
Bleached	gal.	.58	— .59
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.60	— .61

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.20	— .28
Cases	lb.	.20	— .24
No. 3	lb.	.19	— .20
Cocaoanut Oil, Coch.	lb.	.15	— .16
Ceylon	lb.	.13	— .14
Copra	lb.	.13	— .13½
Corn, refined	100-lbs.	9.10	— 9.15
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.09	— .10
Summer, white	lb.	.09½	— .10
Winter	lb.	.09½	— .10
Crude, f. o. b. mills.	gal.		.60
Linseed, raw, car lots.	gal.		.74
3 bbl. lots	gal.		.75
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots.	gal.		.76
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal		1.05	— .77
Mustard	gal.	.92	— .94
Olive, denatured	gal.	.92	— .94
Foots	lb.	.09½	— .10
U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2.30
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.10½	— .11
Commercial	lb.	.09½	— .10
Prime, red	lb.	.09½	— .10
Palm, kernel	lb.	.12½	— .13
Peanut Oil	gal.	.70	— .74
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.75	— .90
Yellow	lb.	.70	— .75
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in			
bbls.	gal.	1.10	— 1.11
Blown	gal.	1.04	— 1.09
Refined	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Resin Oil, first rect	gal.	.30	— .31
Second	gal.	.40	— .41
Third	gal.	.50	— .51
Sesame	lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.29	— .30
Commercial	gal.	.21	— .23

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,			
25@30 cold test	gal.	.12½	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.17	— .18
Extra cold test	gal.	.25	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.24½	— .25
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	.35½	— .36
Gravity	gal.	.19½	— .20
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.24½	— .25
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.15½	— .16
Red Paraffin	gal.	.13	— .14
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.19½	— .20
No. 160	gal.	.18½	— .19
No. 110	gal.	.18	— .18½
No. 80	gal.	.16	— .17
Filtered	gal.	.23	— .24

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.55	— .55½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	5.75	— 6.00
Rosin, com. to g'd, 280-lb. bbls.		5.50	— 5.60

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.29	— .30
V. S. O.	lb.	.28½	— .29
Fine orange	lb.	.25	— .26
Second orange	lb.	.24	— .25
T. N.	lb.	.23	— .24
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.22	— .23
Button Lac	lb.	.30	— .32
Regular, bleached	lb.	.23	— .24
Bone, dry	lb.	.29	— .30

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.39	— .40
Concentrated	lb.	.44	— .45
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Gall	lb.	.20	— .21
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.60	— .61
Logwood, solid	lb.		
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.80	— .95
42 deg.	lb.	.75	— .80
Cryst	lb.		
Oak	lb.		
Palmetto	lb.	.04	— .05½
Persian Berry	lb.	.19½	— .24½
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.13½	— .16
51 deg.	lb.	.13½	— .16
42 deg.	lb.	.13½	— .16
Quercitron	lb.	.25	— .34
Sumac	lb.	.12	— .12½

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.24	— .25
Canton, rolls	lb.	.14	— .14½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.62	— .63
Cassia Buds	lb.	.18	— .19
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.30	— .30½
Mombasa	lb.	.32	— .33
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.20	— .22
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.25	— .25½
Penang	lb.	.34	— .35
Zanzibar	lb.	.18	— .18½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	— .19
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15½	— .16
African	lb.	.11½	— .11½
Cochin	lb.	.10	— .11½
Japan	lb.	.09½	— .09½
Mace, Banda	lb.		.62
Batavia No. 1	lb.		.24
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.		.17½
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.		.24
White	lb.		.04
Pimento	lb.		.05

COFFEES

Rio 7's	lb.	.08½	— .08½
Santos 5's	lb.	.09½	— .09½
East India—			
Padang Int	lb.	.22½	— .23
Mocha, large	lb.	.19	— .20
Small	lb.	.21½	— .22
Liberian Straits	lb.		
Sorinam	lb.		
La Guayana, Caracas	lb.	.10½	— .11
Caracas, Washed	lb.	.12	— .14

Porto Cabello	lb.	.10½	— .10½
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Colombian	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Maracaibos cueuta	lb.	.10½	— .14½
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Washed	lb.	.13½	— .14
Coatepec	lb.	.11	— .12
Washed	lb.	.12½	— .14
Oaxaca	lb.	.11	— .12
Washed	lb.	.12½	— .14½
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Fair to good	lb.	.12	— .14
Prime to choice	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Nicaragua	lb.	.10½	— .11
Washed	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Guatemala & Cuban, common lb		.08½	— .09½
Fair to good	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Prime to choice	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Jamaica, Ordinary	lb.	.09½	— .09½
Good ordinary	lb.	.08½	— .10
Washed	lb.	.10½	— .10½

TEAS

Foochow, common	lb.	.16	— .17
Superior	lb.	.20	— .21
Formosa, fair	lb.	.15	— .16
Good	lb.	.17	— .18
Superior	lb.	.20	— .22
Choice	lb.	.34	— .38
Choicest	lb.	.49	— .63
Country Green, gunpowder,			
Extra	lb.	.35	— .50
Young Hysons			
Extra	lb.	.29	— .34
Firsts	lb.	.24	— .30
Thirds	lb.	.17	— .18
Pingsuey, Gunpowder			
Extras	lb.	.27	— .33
Firsts	lb.	.20	— .21
Thirds	lb.	.11	— .13
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.23	— .24
Seconds	lb.	.20	— .21
Thirds	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan, basket fired	lb.		.17
Pan fired	lb.		.17
Congou, common	lb.	.17	— .18
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.21	— .22
Pekoe	lb.	.22	— .23
India—Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.21	— .22
Java—			
Pekoe	lb.	.20	— .21
Orange pekoe	lb.	.24	— .26

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bahia	lb.	.17	— .18
Cuban	lb.	.16½	— .16½
Trinidad	lb.	.17½	— .17½
Haiti	lb.	.15½	— .16
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	— .22

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

		Amer. Nat. bu'le	Ar-Fed-War-eral ner
Powdered	6.10	6.10	6.10
XXXX	6.15	6.15	6.15
Confectioners' A	5.90	5.90	5.90
Standard gran.	6.05	6.00	6.00
Fine gran.	6.00	6.00	6.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.37	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½	— .18
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.17½	— .18
Medium	lb.	.19	— .20
Fancy	lb.	.26	— .26½
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.12	— .12½
Clover No. 1	lb.	.13	— .14
Extracted	lb.	.07	— .08
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06	— .07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	2.31	— 2.32

U. S. Chamber of Commerce for a Tariff Commission

Also Recommends a Merchant Marine and Protection for American Industries Against "Abnormal Foreign Competition"—A Split on Price Maintenance

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The fourth annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce last week is due to go down into history as the greatest and most successful gathering of representative business and professional men in the history of the country. The exceptionally large attendance and the enthusiasm manifested at each of the daily sessions evidences the fact that the National Chamber is indeed a power in the land.

An idea of the great expansion and progress of the organization was contained in the annual address of the president, John H. Fahey, of Boston, and he stated "Our experience shows that the normal functions of the National Chamber are in three very definite fields: The concentration of the business opinion of this country on important national problems; the extension of co-operation between our Government and business; and assistance to the organizations in our membership in developing their efficiency and promoting their usefulness."

Tariff Commission Favored

It was made clear at the convention that the establishment of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, without delay, is the subject at issue. There was a discussion as to whether the proposed tariff commission should merely investigate conditions and report the facts to Congress or whether it should be permitted to make recommendation in the promulgation of tariff schedules. The thought was advanced that the main point was to secure the establishment of the commission and to have it start collating facts and later it might develop, as it gained the confidence of Congress and of the people, into something like the Interstate Commerce Commission, with increased powers.

A committee report called attention to the lack of knowledge among business men generally of the information at their disposal at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Discussion brought out the enthusiasm felt by the delegates in the preparations for going after the South American trade in the way of better banking facilities, and the necessary establishment of jobbing houses to form communication between South American purchasers and the small American export houses. An outline was given of a proposed permanent hall for the exhibition of American manufactures in South America.

Merchant Marine Endorsed

When the subject of the upbuilding of an American merchant marine came before the assemblage there was little room left for doubt as to the attitude of the members of the National Chamber with respect to its establishment without delay through the medium of a non-partisan board chosen with special reference to the peculiar qualifications of its members, based upon their knowledge of maritime affairs. William H. Douglas, chairman of the merchant marine committee, stated that shipping rates have risen since the outbreak of the war from 500 to 800 per cent and that in some cases a ship received two or three times its actual value through charges on one trip. The present war, he said, has shown us the great danger of dependence on one power for carrying our shipping, and one thing has been proven—we are no longer afraid of the words subsidy and subvention.

Stronger Pan-American Relationships

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, reported upon the activities of the International High Commission on Pan-American Relations, telling of the efforts being made to bring about a stronger commercial relationship between the business men of all the Americas. There are many things, he said, which the commission will consider with a hope for devising means for their adjustment. There are many obstacles that take the form of a lack of harmony between the various national systems of administrative or fiscal law and regulation, such as in the case of customs regulations, or the rules governing the operations of commercial travelers. There is a need of establishing a more effective and satis-

factory method of adjusting the interests involved in the technical question of patents and trade-marks. Still another matter is the necessity of better transportation facilities between the American Republics, and there is also the question of combinations, of discriminations, of rates and routes, port charges and licenses. There is need for the improvement of banking facilities, the extension of credits, the financing of enterprises, public and private, and the stabilizing of international exchange. The Commission will take up many of these things during a meeting in Buenos Aires with the hope of doing a real service to the exporters and manufacturers of the United States.

"A Business View of the Peace to Come"

Edward A. Filene, of Boston, Mass., who is connected with one of the largest of the country's department stores, in a very interesting address spoke on "A Business View of the Peace to Come." At the outset he branded as an infamy the charge that the chief interest of American business men in the war is the chance it gives them to coin the agony of Europe into increased dividends; the recent referendum of the National Chamber has given the lie to this baseless slander.

Mr. Filene declared that the business interests of the United States are at stake in the kind of settlement that comes at the end of the war. If this war is settled, as have all other wars, no way but war being left as a method for settling future serious disputes, the nations of Europe at the end of the war will face not only the enormous war debts and expense of a normal re-building of their industries, but in addition the continuously increasing burden of the rivalry in armaments. This means, he said, that Europe's need for markets will be the most urgent in history. "So imperative will be the need for markets that the nations of Europe will sell goods to us at a normal profit if they can, but if necessary they will lower their prices step by step until they succeed in capturing a market. They will urge upon their people the patriotic duty of accepting lower wages and lower standards of living in order that the nation may secure profit at the prices it is able to get with which to rebuild its industries and arm itself against the next war. Thus the war will be followed by a race for markets which will result in the most destructive competition yet known. The reaction of this competition upon the United States is reasonably clear and may be summarized as follows:

"(1) Our markets will be materially restricted, not only in Europe, because of its reduced power to buy, but also in other countries whose power to buy will be indirectly reduced; for it is clear that if Brazil, for instance, cannot sell as much coffee to Europe her power to buy from us will be thereby limited. Again, the hostile protective tariffs which the European countries are practically certain to adopt, in order to secure greater income and to make themselves more nearly self-sufficient as a military measure will further restrict our markets.

"(2) We will become more of a target of competition than ever. First, because we will be the richest and best market in the world at the end of the war. Second, because the no-trade policies between countries now at war which are already being formulated will further restrict Europe's markets.

"(3) Aggravating elements will be injected into our labor problems. If Europe's necessity should drive her to lower wages our labor will of course be thrown into competition with them in many very important markets.

"(4) Our tariff problem will become more and more complicated. If the protective tariffs of Europe limit our markets our apparent need of self-preservation will suggest to us a high protective tariff. But in all probability nothing short of a prohibitory tariff on many commodities would meet the situation, and that would result in: (a) A serious reduction of our income causing great deficits. (b) A tendency to resort to more direct taxation to meet these deficits. This would inevitably awaken protest and class strife. (c) A tendency to narrow if not to close the markets for our exports. This would mean with our export markets largely closed our surplus of produced goods would accumulate on our

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.50	— .55	Medicinal.....lb.	1.05	— 1.25	Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	— .10
1st select powdered.....lb.	.60	— .65	Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.57	— .67	Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds.....lb.	.42	— .47	Powdered.....lb.	.58	— .68	Jamaica.....lb.	—	—
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.60	— .65	Trichloroacetic.....lb.	.22	— .32	St. Vincent.....lb.	.14	— .16
Sorts.....lb.	.32	— .36	Valeric, 1-oz. v.....lb.	.22	— .25	Taylor's, ¼ lb. tin foil	—	—
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.35	— .38	Aconit.....lb.	—	3.50	boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.34	— .37
Acetanilid.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	—	—	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.25	— .35
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.60	— .65	Leaves, German.....lb.	.18	— .22	Iodide.....oz.	.45	— .50
Technical.....lb.	.55	— .59	Powdered.....lb.	.24	— .29	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.09	— .12
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.....lb.	20.00	— 24.00	Root, English.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	— .20
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.	.14	— .18	Powdered.....lb.	.30	— .34	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	— .27
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb.	.18	— .24	Root, German.....lb.	.30	— .34	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	— .30
C. P. Glacial, 99%.....lb.	.53	— .58	Powdered.....lb.	.36	— .40	Asaf tida, good, fair.....lb.	.80	— .90
Benzoin, Eng., true.....oz.	.40	— .60	Aconitine, Amorp, ¼ oz. v. ea.....lb.	1.75	— 1.75	Powdered.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol.....lb.	4.80	— 5.00	Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v. ea.....lb.	1.00	— 1.00	Aspirin.....oz.	.85	— .85
Boric acid, cryst.....lb.	.17	— .20	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.	.75	— .75	25 oz. lots.....oz.	.80	— .80
Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .22	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80	Atropine, 1 gram.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Impalp.....lb.	.25	— .30	Hydrous.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Sulphate, 1 gram.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Butyric, 100 p. c.....lb.	2.40	— 2.40	(See also Lanoline).....lb.	.55	— .85	Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.40	— .45
Cacodylic.....oz.	4.55	— 4.75	Agar Agar.....lb.	.55	— .85	Galimony Leaves, Pressed.....lb.	.28	— .28
Camphoric.....lb.	4.55	— 4.75	Agaricin.....oz.	1.20	— 1.30	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	.90	— .95
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	1.45	— 1.55	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	— 5.00	Oregon.....lb.	.14	— .17
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P.....gal.	2.68	— 2.74	Peru.....lb.	5.60	— 6.10
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.55	— 1.75	bbls.....gal.	2.80	— 3.00	Tolu.....lb.	.50	— .53
Crude, 10-95 p. c.....gal.	.40	— .40	Com., 95% U. S. P., bbls.....gal.	2.66	— 2.67	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.28	— .30
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.....lb.	.35	— .40	Less.....gal.	2.75	— 2.90	C. P.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Denatured, bls. & ½ bls. gal.....lb.	.58	— .64	Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys. lb.	.25	— .25
C. P.....lb.	.25	— .25	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.70	— 1.00	Chloride, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.65	— .75
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.40	— .50	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.68	— .80	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.55	— .60
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.26	— .35	Attispice, clean.....lb.	.11	— .15	C. P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.	1.00	— 1.00
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.30	— .30	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	— .53	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.67	— .69	Sweet Jordan.....lb.	.43	— .53	Pure, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.40	— .45
Less than keg.....lb.	.76	— .86	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.07	— .10
Granulated.....lb.	.75	— .80	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45	Pure precip.....lb.	.25	— .30
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.....lb.	.75	— 1.25	Cape.....lb.	.14	— .18	Sulphate, for X-ray diag.....lb.	.60	— .65
oz.....oz.	.19	— .19	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25	oz.....oz.	.10	— .10
Gallie.....oz.	.10	— .16	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.35	— .45	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.	.24	— .24
¼ ¼, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Socotrine, true.....lb.	.38	— .45	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.15	— .19
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.45	— .50	Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .52	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.12	— .15
Hippuric.....oz.	.35	— .50	Purified.....lb.	.75	— 1.00	Bay Rum, P. K., bbls.....gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.50	— .52	Alolin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	— .12	Less.....gal.	1.90	— 2.15
Sealed Tube.....oz.	.50	— .52	Althea Root, Cut.....lb.	.75	— .85	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.15	— .17	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.05¼	— .06¼	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Dil., U. S. P., oz. v. incl.....oz.	.07	— .10	Dried, 1-lb. carton.....lb.	.20	— .28	Para.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.....oz.	10	— 12	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06¼	— .10	Surinam.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch, bot.....lb.	1.75	— 2.50	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.07¼	— .16	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
52 p. c., ceras. bot.....lb.	—	.70	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.80	— 1.00	Short.....lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz.	—	.12	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.14	— .18	Cuts.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
U. S. P., 10 p. c.....oz.	.06	— .08	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.08	— .09	Bourbon.....lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....lb.	1.80	— 2.00	Cryst., C.P.....lb.	.45	— .55	So. American.....lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Dilute.....oz.	.05	— .07	Purified.....lb.	.20	— .22	Tahiti.....lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Molybdic, C. P.....lb.	6.50	— 7.00	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.30	— 6.00	Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot., lb.....lb.	—	—
Muriatic, com. 20° (Carboys 120 lbs., 49c.).....lb.	.09	— .10	Ammonia, Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.05	— .07	German.....lb.	1.90	— 2.10
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	— .15	20 deg.....lb.	.07	— .09¼	Root, German.....lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Nitric, 36 deg. carboy.....lb.	.09	— .09	26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.09	— .15	Powdered.....lb.	2.35	— 2.45
36 deg., less.....lb.	.12	— .14	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	— .40	Benzine.....gal.	.30	— .40
38 deg., carboy.....lb.	.10	— .11	Powdered.....lb.	.10	— .14	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	2.10	— 2.25
38 deg., less.....lb.	.13	— .19	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.36	— .40	Sumatra.....lb.	.55	— .58
C. P., carboy.....lb.	.11	— .11	From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.40	— .44	Powdered.....lb.	.65	— .68
C. P., less.....lb.	.15	— .20	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v. ea.....oz.	—	2.50
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	— .25	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.19	— .25	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.20	— .25
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.35	— .40	Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.....lb.	.29	— .36	Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. lb.....lb.	4.35	— 4.50
Oxalic.....lb.	.63	— .73	Powdered.....lb.	.24	— .30	oz.....oz.	.30	— .35
Powdered.....lb.	.68	— .70	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	— .15	Bismuth, Betanaph. (Or-phol).....oz.	—	.35
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	— .18	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.95).....oz.	.15	— .18	Bromide.....oz.	—	.35
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c.....lb.	.35	— .45	Iodide.....lb.	5.00	— 5.25	Citrate and Ammonium.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.85	— .90	Muriate.....lb.	.21	— .23	Salicylate, 65 p. c.....lb.	4.05	— 4.20
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.85	— .90	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.08¼	— .14	40 p. c.....lb.	3.55	— 3.75
Picric.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.22	— .24	Sub-benzoate.....lb.	4.95	— 5.20
Pyrogallie, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans.....lb.	1.90	— 2.25	Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .25	Subcarbonate.....lb.	3.75	— 4.25
1 oz. v.....oz.	.20	— .30	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.30	— .35	Subgallate.....lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.18	— .20	Granulated.....lb.	.30	— .35	Subiodide.....lb.	5.30	— 5.55
Crude.....gal.	.30	— .40	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.85	— .95	Subnitrate.....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	4.45	— 4.70	Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.60	— .70	Tannate.....oz.	.30	— .35
Bulk.....lb.	4.40	— 4.65	Salicylate.....lb.	2.90	— 3.25	Valerate.....oz.	.40	— .45
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.35	— .40	Sulphate.....lb.	.06	— .16	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb.	—	—	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	— .28	Bloodroot.....lb.	.20	— .25
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	—	—	Valerate.....oz.	.71	— .75	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	1.77	— 1.82
Less.....lb.	.08	— .04¼	Acetyl Acetate.....gal.	4.50	— 5.00	Powdered.....lb.	1.79	— 1.84
C. P.....lb.	.18	— .22	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.35	— .40	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).....lb.	—	—
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb.	.14	— .18	Seed.....lb.	.15	— .40	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.	.40	— .55
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Anise Seed.....lb.	.20	— .24	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25
			Star.....lb.	.38	— .42	Jeweler's.....lb.	.65	— .90
			Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	— .45	Roneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.	.20	— .20
			Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	— .20	Borax, Refined.....lb.	.09	— .11
			Antimony Needle.....lb.	.42	— .47	Powdered.....lb.	.10	— .12
			Antipyrine.....oz.	3.50	— 4.00	Bromalin.....oz.	—	1.25
			Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-phous, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.25	— 2.50	Bromine.....oz.	.45	— .50
			Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.25	— 2.50	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
			Areca Nuts.....lb.	.18	— .23	Powdered.....lb.	1.60	— 1.65
			Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .23	Short.....lb.	1.45	— 1.55
			Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	.23	— 1.80	Powdered.....lb.	1.55	— 1.65
			Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.52	— .58	Buckhorn Bark.....lb.	.90	— 1.05
			Powdered.....lb.	.58	— .64	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.35	— .40
			Root.....lb.	.45	— .50	Cassia.....lb.	.22	— .28
						Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.40	— .45
						Seed.....lb.	—	.34

U. S. Chamber of Commerce for a Tariff Commission

(Continued from page 18)

hands and again react on our own business and wage problem.

"This is but a partial survey of the conditions we are practically certain to face at the end of the war if some method other than war for the settlement of future disputes cannot be established."

Report on Immigration

The Immigration Committee rendered a very exhaustive report after having considered questions of the terms upon which immigration will be resumed after the war, of conserving our present labor force, especially of unskilled workmen, and of the Americanization of the foreigners now here.

The National Budget Committee urged the re-affirmation of the approval of the National Chamber for a national budget and for budgetary procedure in relation to the annual estimates of the executive departments, and in connection with the annual appropriations for expenditures by Congress, and to urge upon the attention of the President and of the members of Congress the advantage of great improvement in present methods for preparing the publishing estimates both of expenditures and of revenue.

During the final day's session of the convention the following delegates were elected to the directorate of the National Chamber: Edward A. Filene, Boston, Mass.; James R. MacColl, of Providence, R. I.; W. L. Clause, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. W. McCormick, New Brunswick, N. J.; Granger A. Hollister, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. O. McCormick, Baltimore, Md.; Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va.; Leon C. Simon, New Orleans, La.; S. B. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles Nagel, St. Louis, Mo.; William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.; F. A. Seiberling, Akron, Ohio, and L. S. Gillette, Minneapolis, Minn.

Prior to the convention, the special committee investigating the subject of price maintenance failed to agree on an unanimous report, so the board of directors decided to submit the matter to a referendum vote. Of the committee seven were in favor of the proposed legislation. They declared that after additional exhaustive investigation by consulting a large number of organizations, composed of many thousands of members in all branches of trade and industry, as well as many individual producers, distributors and consumers, they concluded to repeat the language of the committee's previous report wherein it stated it was convinced that such legislation would be to the best interests of the producer, the distributor, and the purchasing public, or consumer.

Among the advantages claimed for price maintenance are that it puts the emphasis of competition upon quality and service and provides for the public adequate protection against extortion; preserves the social advantage of an adequate incentive to invent and devise new products; prevents monopolistic control of production processes by powerful distributors; preserves the social advantages of such distribution conveniences as are represented by neighborhood stores and by small but skillful merchants; the right of the producer to set resale prices is an accepted principle of business law.

Druggists in Attendance

The delegates appointed by the various druggists organizations to represent them at this meeting were—N.A.R.D.—M. A. Stout and James F. Finneran; American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists: C. H. Searle and George C. Hall; Manufacturing Chemists' Association: A. H. Weed and Henry Howard; Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States: Walter Mueller and A. M. Spiehler; National Wholesale Druggists' Association: F. E. Holliday and E. D. Taylor; National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products: Charles M. Woodruff. Samuel C. Henry, of Philadelphia, was also in attendance.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

WHEREAS, the European conflict has produced abnormal conditions abroad; and

WHEREAS, articles produced under such conditions may represent a large percentage of the probable imports after the close of the war; and

WHEREAS, such importations would be highly detrimental to our industries, without proper consideration given to the conditions under which such goods have been produced;

RESOLVED, that the Chamber of Commerce of the United

States of America petition the President and Congress to take prompt action to refer this question to such governmental agency as is best equipped to ascertain all facts in the case and base thereon all necessary legislation to prevent abnormal foreign competition.

WHEREAS, the present disturbed condition of commerce has caused a suspension of the importation of various goods either not manufactured or produced in the United States or only produced to a limited extent, and

WHEREAS, This condition has clearly demonstrated the wisdom of making adequate provision for the fullest development in this country in respect to agriculture, commerce and military preparedness, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in Fourth Annual Meeting assembled that Congress be requested to make an investigation through an appropriate agency to ascertain the industries which in the National public interest should be developed and enact legislation to promote its development.

Review of the Markets for Turpentine and Rosin

The annual review of the turpentine and rosin markets prepared by James Watt & Son, of London, has been received here. The prevalent high prices, it is said, will lead to a considerably increased crop in the United States in 1916, and a revival of the American wood turpentine industry is predicted.

"London entered upon the year 1915," say James Watt & Son, "with a small visible supply, and a low price, viz., 36s 3d. By March, 1915, the price had advanced to 43s. From this point it fell to 33s 6d in May.

"After many fluctuations the prices settled down to a range of 33s 9d to 35s 9d from mid-July to mid-October.

"In view of the great decrease of the 1915 crop in the United States, following the already diminished output of 1914; considering, also, the vastly increased charges (freight, insurance, exchange, etc.), incurred in selling American turpentine to London in 1915, it was plain, to those who had eyes to see that this was far too low a range.

"It is true that the Central European markets remained closed by the war, and that Spanish turpentine shut out from these markets was a menace to those of the United Kingdom.

"But these drawbacks were more than compensated by the enforced heavy reduction of the French crop, and the almost complete cutting off of the supply of wood turpentine both Russian and American during 1915.

"Nevertheless few consumers would believe that 33s 9d to 35s 9d in London, and 36c to 39c in Savannah, were unduly low prices, although the position was diligently put before them.

"In mid-October, however, when receipts began to fall off, prices rose furiously in America, and the true world-situation at last dawned on the mind of the London market.

"It was found that the bulk of the large London supply was 'not for sale,' and that imports from the United States were no longer feasible, because the receipts and the depleted stocks were taken for domestic and extra-European markets at prices far above the London parity.

"In November the rise in Savannah was arrested, prices falling from 57c on November 12c to 50½c, recovering to 54c by end of December; but in London prices were rushed up from 43s on November 23, to 54s on December 31, a figure which seems likely to attract supplies to our market in spite of the present scarcity of freight.

"Probably the prevalent high prices for turpentine and rosin will lead to a considerably increased crop in the United States in 1916; we may also expect a revival of the American wood turpentine industry, and increased supplies from Spain and Portugal.

"On the other hand, the French production, and the Russian, will again be hampered by shortage of labor, even should the war end sooner than anyone dares hope to-day.

"Imports into Great Britain from all sources:

From—	Tons			
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
United States.....	50,763	66,651	53,907	52,931
France	17,742	9,672	16,182	37,856
Spain and Portugal...	10,091	8,350	6,224	10,579
All other countries...	3,473	3,230	1,090	1,047
Total	82,069	87,903	77,403	102,413

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	47	—	52	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	15	—	20	Exalgine	oz.	—	140	
Baker's A and white	lb.	50	—	55	Powdered	lb.	20	—	25	Fennel Seed	lb.	25	—	120
Dutch	lb.	47	—	52	Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	70	—	85	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	1050	
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	47	—	55	Powdered	lb.	80	—	95	Less	lb.	07	—	09
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—	14.00	Codeine	oz.	9.00	—	9.40	Ground	lb.	05 1/2	—	10
oz. 1.00	—	1.10	—	—	Phosphate	oz.	6.80	—	7.30	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	06	—	08
Benzoate	oz.	75	—	85	Sulphate	oz.	7.20	—	7.50	Ground	lb.	07	—	09
Bromide	oz.	75	—	90	Cohosh Root, black	lb.	15	—	20	Formaldehyde	lb.	14	—	20
Citrate	lb.	8.00	—	8.50	Blue	lb.	14	—	19	Fuller's Earth	lb.	05	—	08
Hydrobrom., gr. eff.	lb.	60	—	75	Colchicum Root	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	18	—	23
Hydrochlor. (true salt) ..	oz.	70	—	85	Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Powdered	lb.	24	—	30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	90	—	1.10	Seed	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Valerate	oz.	1.00	—	1.25	Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	27	—	32	Collodion, U. S. P., 1900 ..	lb.	49	—	60	Powdered	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Powdered	lb.	32	—	36	Flexible	lb.	55	—	60	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
White, peeled and split ..	lb.	1.60	—	2.00	Colocynth, select	lb.	45	—	60	Garlic, on strings	string	25	—	30
Calcium Benzoate	oz.	—	19	—	Pulp	lb.	80	—	90	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	—	—	—	—
Bromide	lb.	3.50	—	4.00	Colombo Root	lb.	18	—	22	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Chloride crude	lb.	08	—	10	Coltsfoot Root	lb.	25	—	30	Gold	lb.	85	—	90
Fused	lb.	55	—	75	Comfrey Root, crushed ..	lb.	24	—	26	Silver	lb.	80	—	90
Granulated	lb.	12	—	15	Condurango Bark, true ..	lb.	45	—	50	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	5.25	—
Glycerophosphate	oz.	12	—	20	Conium Leaves	lb.	27	—	32	Gelseminine, C. P., crystals,	—	—	—	—
Hypophosphite	lb.	95	—	1.05	Seed	lb.	20	—	25	Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	5.00	—
Iodide	lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	75	—	80	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	—	—
Lactate	oz.	12	—	16	Para	lb.	80	—	85	Gelsemium Root	lb.	15	—	20
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Copper, Acetate, distilled ..	lb.	50	—	90	Powdered	lb.	25	—	30
Permanganate	oz.	30	—	40	Ammoniated	lb.	50	—	50	Gentian Root	lb.	30	—	38
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	19	—	40	Carbonate	lb.	45	—	50	Powdered	lb.	36	—	42
Sulphate, Precip., pure ..	lb.	35	—	40	Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	55	—	60	Ginger Root, African	lb.	16	—	18
Sulphite	lb.	14	—	16	Iodide	oz.	46	—	50	Powdered	lb.	19	—	22
Sulphocarbonate	oz.	20	—	25	Subacetate (Verdigris) ..	lb.	42	—	43	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	30	—	32
Calendula Flowers	lb.	75	—	90	Powdered	lb.	40	—	45	Ground	lb.	32	—	34
Camelom (see Mercury Chlor.)	—	—	—	—	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	30	—	35	Powdered	lb.	34	—	36
Camphor, refined	lb.	46	—	58	Barrels	lb.	25	—	28	Ginseng	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
1/4 lb. squares	lb.	47	—	60	Powdered	lb.	31	—	36	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	—	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	60	—	63	Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	and bbls. added	lb.	55	—	56
Japanese	lb.	46	—	58	Coriander	lb.	09	—	12	in cans	lb.	56	—	57
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	16	—	22	Less	lb.	60	—	65
Smyrna	lb.	10	—	12	Carrosive Sublimate (see Mer-	—	—	—	—	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	—	—	—	—
So. American	lb.	09	—	10	cury Bichloride)	—	—	—	—	U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	—	3.40
Canella Bark, powdered ..	lb.	30	—	34	Cotton, true, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	—	27.00	—	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) ..	lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Cannabis Indica Herb.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75	Cotten Root Bark	lb.	20	—	25	Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.25	—	5.40
Cantharides, Russ., sifted ..	lb.	4.75	—	5.00	Powdered	lb.	25	—	30	Powdered	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Powdered	lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Cramp Bark	lb.	20	—	25	Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Chinese	lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Coumarin	oz.	62	—	63	Powdered	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Cranesbill	lb.	24	—	29	Grindelia Robusta Herb ..	lb.	20	—	25
Capsicum	lb.	36	—	40	Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	30	—	35	Powdered	lb.	27	—	32
Powdered	lb.	40	—	46	Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	9.50	—	10.00	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	35	—	50
Caraway	lb.	22	—	26	Carbonate	oz.	80	—	90	Powdered	lb.	45	—	65
Powdered	lb.	28	—	32	Croton-Chloral (Butylehl.) ..	oz.	35	—	38	Wood rasped	lb.	03	—	06
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	23	—	32	Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	62	—	70	Guaiac liquid	oz.	—	1.00	—
Tetrachloride	lb.	24	—	27	Powdered	lb.	70	—	78	Carbonate	oz.	1.50	—	1.60
Cardamom, Seed bleached ..	lb.	1.40	—	1.60	Cudbear	lb.	30	—	45	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol) ..	oz.	1.85	—	2.00
Decorticated	lb.	90	—	100	Culver's Root	lb.	22	—	27	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	1.34	—
Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Cumin Seed	lb.	28	—	32	Guarana (Paulinia)	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Carmin, No. 40	oz.	40	—	45	Damiana Leaves	lb.	20	—	24	Powdered	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	18	—	20	Dandelion Herb	lb.	30	—	35	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) ..	oz.	20	—	25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	21	—	25	Root	lb.	40	—	45	Gutta Percha, crude chips ..	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Cassia, China	lb.	20	—	22	Cut	lb.	42	—	47	Sheet	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Powdered	lb.	22	—	24	Dextrine, yellow	lb.	07	—	14	Heliotropin	oz.	—	32	—
Fistula	lb.	16	—	20	White	lb.	09	—	15	Hemlock Bark, crushed ..	oz.	15	—	18
Fistula, thin, select	lb.	60	—	75	Digipuratum, 1/4 oz.	ea.	—	11.00	—	Powdered	lb.	18	—	20
Saigon	lb.	65	—	80	Digitalin, eighths	oz.	—	60	—	Hemol	oz.	80	—	85
Powdered	lb.	18	—	20	15-gr. vials	ea.	—	60	—	Hemp Seed	lb.	09 1/2	—	11
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	27	—	30	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.	90	—	1.00	Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	90	—
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz. ..	lb.	48	—	50	German	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Powdered	lb.	90	—	1.00
Celery Seed	lb.	39	—	44	Powdered	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Seed	lb.	—	40	—
Ceresin, white	lb.	25	—	30	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Henna Leaves	lb.	22	—	28
Yellow	lb.	18	—	20	Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	37	—
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	60	—	70	Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	—	2.75	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	85	—	92
Chalk, Precipitated, English,	—	—	—	—	Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	40	—	70	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.	ea.	—	35	—
7 lb. bags	lb.	11	—	14	Extra	lb.	1.50	—	1.65	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	36	—	40
Prepared, Eng. Thomas,	—	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.60	—	1.90	Hydrobromide	gr.	22	—	33
8 lb. box, white	box	50	—	60	Reeds	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Hydrochloride	gr.	40	—	44
Pink	box	60	—	70	Duotol	oz.	—	1.50	—	Salicylate and Sulphate ..	gr.	40	—	42
White, bbls.	lb.	00 1/2	—	04	Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	—	40	Honey, strained	lb.	12	—	15
Chamomile Flowers, Hun ..	lb.	80	—	95	Echinacea Root	lb.	25	—	30	Hops, select (1915)	lb.	36	—	44
Roman or Belgian	lb.	40	—	45	Elaterium	oz.	70	—	75	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.	lb.	39	—	46
Chicle	lb.	70	—	75	Elderberries	lb.	25	—	30	Forehound Leaves	lb.	30	—	35
Chinoidine	oz.	11	—	12	Flowers, pressed	lb.	32	—	37	Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chinolin, pure	oz.	45	—	45	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	30	—	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chiretta	lb.	25	—	30	Elecampane Root	lb.	22	—	26	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chloral Hydrate, cryst	lb.	2.20	—	2.30	Ground	lb.	24	—	28	Hydrochinon	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Chloroform	lb.	80	—	90	Elm Bark, sel ct	lb.	28	—	33	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-	—	—	—	—
Chrysarobin	oz.	40	—	50	Ground, pure	lb.	30	—	35	dicalinal	lb.	25	—	35
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd. lb.	lb.	32	—	36	Powdered, pure	lb.	33	—	36	Sol. Technical	lb.	—	—	—
Red	lb.	38	—	44	Ensom Salts (see Mag. Sol.)	—	—	—	—	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.	—	20	—	29
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	42	—	47	Ergot, Russia	lb.	95	—	1.05	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr.	—	—	—	—
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure ..	oz.	1.09	—	1.18	Powdered	lb.	1.05	—	1.15	vials	ea.	—	3.75	—
Salicylate	oz.	1.04	—	1.13	Ether, Acetic	lb.	—	50	—	Crystal, white	gr.	30	—	40
Sulphate	lb.	85	—	90	Chloric, U. S. P.	lb.	45	—	60	Hydrobromide	gr.	16	—	20
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	22	—	30	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	80	—	1.10	Iceland Moss	lb.	14	—	16
Salicylate	oz.	44	—	48	U. S. P.	lb.	—	32	—	Ichthabin	oz.	—	90	—
Civet	oz.	2.75	—	3.00	U. S. P., 1880	lb.	30	—	36	Tab., 5 gr.	100s	—	1.05	—
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	26	—	28	Washed	lb.	29	—	36	Ichthyol	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Powdered, pure	lb.	33	—	33	Valerianic	oz.	25	—	30	Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.65	—	3.75
Penang	lb.	42	—	46	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	3.50	—	Madras	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) ..	lb.	48	—	48	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	10	—	12	Insect Powder	lb.	50	—	60
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	oz.	4.75	—	5.00	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	15	—	20	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n	lb.	65	—	75
Hydrochlor. crys., ozs.	oz.	4.45	—	4.55	Euponymin (Eclac. powd.) ..	oz.	40	—	45	Iodine Bromide	oz.	—	45	—
1/4 oz. vials	oz.	4.60	—	4.70	Euphorbium	lb.	34	—	38	Resublimed	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	—	1.10	Powdered	lb.	40	—	45	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.00	—	5.20
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—	Enquinine	oz.	—	—	—	Deodorized	oz.	60	—	64
Truxillo	lb.	4												

Sponges Higher as War Has Curtailed Fishing

Sponges have increased from twenty to twenty-five per cent in value within the last year, and the war is both directly and indirectly involved in the causes responsible for the advance in prices. Rock Island sheepswool, forms, 6-8 to a pound, that a year ago brought from \$4 to \$4.50 a pound, are now \$5 and \$5.50; a Mediterranean honeycomb or Madruka sponge at \$4 is now worth \$5; a string of silk or surgeon sponges, formerly \$1.75, sells for from \$2 to \$2.25 and so on all through the different kinds and grades.

Several reasons are given for the higher cost of sponges. In the Mediterranean sponge fishing has ceased almost entirely. The most serious handicap was sustained from the Mediterranean patrol. For fear of using sponge fishing as a guise in dealing in contrabands of war, the patrols from the Allied war fleets kept the fishermen constantly on the move. No sooner had they anchored over one field then they were ordered out and forced to seek other fishing grounds, only to be driven away again. These interruptions have made the fishing unprofitable and have discouraged the principals from outfitting any extensive expeditions.

According to G. N. Angeliniadis, the New York representative of several large sponge fishing companies, and who himself has engaged in the sponge fishing business, the company that sends out the expedition meets all expenses incurred in outfitting, including salaries, etc., of all persons employed, for the season, which lasts about five or six months. With this expense on their hands and no results in the way of sponges on account of interference, fishing has been discontinued to such an extent that the supply of Mediterranean sponges has been greatly reduced in the primary markets, and more trouble is experienced in finding shipping space for transporting what stocks they have or may be able to obtain.

The diving apparatus has largely replaced the old naked diving, though the latter method is still employed in the Mediterranean. Mr. Angeliniadis said that some of the divers receive \$1,000 and more a season, while helpers only get from \$25 to \$30 for the same length of time. He said that the divers get so proficient that it is not unusual for them to dive down 30 or 35 fathoms and remain under water three minutes at a time.

Sponge fishing in the waters immediately southeast of the United States and particularly off the coast of Florida was seriously affected by a scarcity of labor. The better pay offered by munition factories caused an exodus of divers and fishers and for a time very few sponges were gathered. Fishing, however, has been resumed though not on so extensive a scale as formerly, and the market is firm with a tendency to uplift as stocks of European sponges are being reduced.

Writing Papers May Next be Affected by High Chemicals

The high cost of chemicals has become a disturbing factor in the paper market and is held responsible for the upward tendency in the values of all grades of paper, and while the lines of writing paper handled by the druggists have not as yet been affected, it is but logical to assume that they soon will be, especially if the high price of stock paper continues, or if there is the slightest further increase.

An official of a large concern manufacturing the finer quality of papeterie for the drug and stationery trade, said that his firm had made no advances in their line, but that the high cost of raw material was becoming a burden too heavy to carry alone. He said that some of the items in their line were actually put out at a loss and that any further increase in the price of paper in bulk would necessitate a corresponding increase in the price of papeteries.

The costs of manila and wrapping paper have been advanced by all hands, as has the cost of Sea Island twine—the twine having gone from 27 cents to 32-34 cents a pound. The manager of the sundries department of a large New York wholesale drug house said that he had advanced the price of Sea Island twine five cents a pound and that indications tend to a further advance soon.

The Merriam Paper Company, New York, has issued a circular to the trade with the following list of items and comparative prices illustrating the increase in the prices of raw materials since the first of the year 1914:

	1914	1916
Alum .....	.01 lb.	.04 lb.
Bleach .....	.01½ lb.	.07 lb.
Aniline .....	.40 lb.	20.00 lb.
Casein .....	.06½ lb.	.23 lb.
Satin White, Dry .....	.05 lb.	.09 lb.
Soda Ash .....	.65 cwt.	1.03 cwt.
Bleached Sulphite	2.65 cwt.	4.00 cwt.
Thirids and Blues	1.35 cwt.	2.35 cwt.
Magazine Stock	1.00 cwt.	1.35 cwt.
Rosin	3.75 bbl.	6.50 bbl.
Foundriner Wires .....	.29 sq. ft.	.39 sq. ft.
Lumber	13.00 M ft.	18.50 M ft.
Woolen and Cotton Felts advanced	10 per cent	

Mr. Merriam, president of the Merriam Paper Company, said that these figures were based on prices at the beginning of the year and that notable changes upward had occurred in nearly all items since the list was published. He said that for some months paper mills had been raising prices in gradual stages, which no doubt would continue, if the cost of raw material continued to increase.

Dutch Chemical Industry is Fair Despite the War

The influence of the war upon the chemical industry of Holland is dealt with in an interesting article in the "Chemiker Zeitung" of December 18, 1915, in the course of which it is stated that conditions on the whole appear to be satisfactory. Naturally all branches are meeting with difficulties as regards the supply of raw materials, and the restriction of exports narrows business all around.

Makers of pharmaceutical chemicals are very busy, as the demand for all kinds of medicines has increased, and many items are not now procurable from England and Germany. Essential oils have been sold in large quantities at rising prices.

As regards mineral acids, makers of sulphuric were able to continue work for a long time after the outbreak of war, but at the end of 1914 sulphur became scarce as there were no imports from Italy, and this led to an advance of more than 300 per cent in sulphuric acid. The Government prohibited exports and endeavored to secure imports of sulphur and ores, but was not very successful. The imports of sulphur into Holland in 1914 were only 15,437 tons, against 36,937 tons in 1913.

Hydrochloric acid has been very scarce, but a new Amsterdam factory has relieved the situation somewhat. No saltpetre has been imported, and the price has more than doubled, there being only one factory in Holland. The alkali works appear to be doing fairly satisfactorily, but the potash industry has effected very few sales. Superphosphates are suffering from the prohibition of exports and the difficulty in obtaining supplies of phosphates and sulphuric acid. The seed oil works have every reason to be satisfied, especially linseed oil makers, who have made huge profits, the prices having advanced to "record" figures. A short time ago the exports from Holland were prohibited. The prices of other fixed oils have also increased, but they are not of so much consequence.

Since July, 1915, raw materials for fixed oils obtained through the Netherlands Oversea Trust may not be exported. Soap-makers are extremely busy with household and toilet soaps, but for home consumption only. The sugar industry is suffering from a prohibition of exports to England, and there is a partial prohibition on exports to foreign countries, only unrefined sugar (60 per cent of the total production) being allowed to be exported, so that the refiners will shortly be reduced to supplying home consumption only.

At the outbreak of the war there was a sudden large demand for acetic acid in foreign countries, and the makers cleared most of their stocks. Later it was impossible to increase the output and further orders could not be executed. Brewers report a diminished consumption of beer. Painters' colors have suffered from the high prices of oils and the difficulty in getting drums and other containers. White lead makers report a great scarcity of raw materials and consequent high prices; lithopone has been sold in large quantities and business is normal.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ipecac Root, Carthagen.....lb.	3.65	— 3.90	Ponderous.....lb.	.80	— .85	Cumin.....lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Powdered.....lb.	.90	— 4.10	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.30	— .33	Dill.....oz.	.40	— .45
Rio.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Iris Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20	— .25	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.40	— .57	Eucalyptus.....lb.	.75	— .90
Irisin (Electric Powder).....oz.	—	— .60	Ribbon.....oz.	—	— .75	Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.14	— .16	Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.06	— .08	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Benzonate.....oz.	.18	— .22	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	.05 1/2	— .09	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Bromide.....oz.	.30	— .35	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.18	— .20	Turkish.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Chloride, crst., U. S.....lb.	.18	— .20	Dried.....lb.	.14	— .18	Ginger.....oz.	.45	— .50
Citrate, U. S. P.....lb.	.93	— .98	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	—	—	Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.83	— .93	Blue, small.....lb.	1.90	— 2.10	Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	2.25	— 2.35
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.	—	—	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	— .22	Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross	—	—
(12 p. c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	2.85	— 4.00	Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .26	Regular.....gross	—	—
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	3.75	— 4.50	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.18	— .23	Capsules.....gross	—27.00	—
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Carbonate, crys., med.....oz.	.08	— .10	Sylvester's.....doz.	—3.60	—
Iodide.....oz.	.35	— .40	Chloride, crst.....lb.	.175	— .190	Hemlock.....lb.	.80	— .90
Syrup.....lb.	.36	— .42	Lactate.....oz.	.22	— .25	Juniper Berries.....lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	.27	— .30	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	.24	— .30	Wood.....lb.	.75	— 1.25
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.15	— .17	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.35	— 1.55	Lard.....gal.	.90	— 1.10
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.73	— .85	Small.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.	—	—
U. S. P. Scales.....lb.	.83	— .90	Marjoram Leaves, Ger.....lb.	.50	— .54	Flowers.....lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Precipitated, lb. bots.....lb.	.35	— .40	Mastic.....lb.	.70	— .80	Garden, French.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.30	— .40	Matico leaves.....lb.	.45	— .50	Spike.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.....lb.	.80	— .93	Menthol, crst.....lb.	3.35	— 3.50	Lemon.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Quevenne's (by hydrn).....lb.	.58	— .90	Mercury.....lb.	4.40	— 4.65	Lemongrass.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Salicylate.....lb.	.15	— .20	Ammon. (pure precip.).....lb.	3.90	— 4.00	Limes, expressed.....lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	— .35	Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	3.18	— 3.22	Distilled.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Solution.....lb.	.09	— .15	Powdered.....lb.	3.13	— 3.17	Linseed, boiled.....gal.	.78	— .88
Subsulphate.....lb.	.20	— .27	Bisulphate.....lb.	3.14	— 3.18	Raw.....gal.	.76	— .86
Solution (Monsel's).....lb.	.12	— .15	Chloride, mild (Cal'l).....lb.	3.50	— 3.60	Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.40	Iodide, Green, Proto.....lb.	4.60	— 4.80	Expressed.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.08	— .12	Red (Fen.) Biniodide.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Dried.....lb.	.15	— .18	Oxide, Red, (red pre.).....lb.	3.78	— 3.90	Mustard, artificial.....lb.	12.50	— 13.00
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.80	— .90	Yellow.....oz.	.27	— .32	Essential.....oz.	1.00	— 1.10
and Potass., Scales.....lb.	.80	— .90	Salicylate.....oz.	.40	— .45	Mirbane.....lb.	.45	— .50
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	—	—	Sulphate (Turp. M'l).....lb.	3.40	— 3.55	Neatsfoot.....gal.	.90	— 1.20
Valerate.....oz.	.25	— .30	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	—	—	Neroli, Bigarade, best.....oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	7.80	— 8.25	cussion.....lb.	1.82	— 1.86	Petals, extra.....oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.35	— .40	Mesotan (25 oz. 42).....oz.	—	— .47	Nutmeg.....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	— .26	Millet Seed.....lb.	.07	— .13	Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal.	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .32	German.....lb.	—	—	and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.25	— 3.50
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.10	— .12	Morphine, Acet., 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	7.60	— 7.70	3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Kamala.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Alkaloid, pure, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	7.60	— 7.70	Malaga.....gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Powdered.....lb.	2.10	— 2.20	Hydrobromide, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Orange, bitter.....lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Purified.....lb.	—	—	Hydrochloride, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Sweet.....lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Kaolin.....lb.	.07	— .09	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	6.00	— 6.25	Origanum.....lb.	.35	— .90
Kava Kava.....lb.	.26	— .30	1/2 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.18	— .20
Kino.....lb.	.55	— .60	Valerate, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Kernel.....lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered.....lb.	.65	— .70	Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75	Paraffin.....gal.	.40	— .50
Kola Nuts, small and large.....lb.	.20	— .25	Musk Root.....lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Light.....gal.	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .33	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	1.18	— .22	Russian.....gal.	—	—
Kousso, powdered.....lb.	.65	— .75	Ground.....lb.	.20	— .24	Patchouli.....oz.	.90	— 1.00
Lactucarium.....lb.	4.50	— 7.50	White.....lb.	.20	— .22	Peach Kernels.....lb.	.55	— .65
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.47	— .55	Ground.....lb.	.35	— .40	Peanut.....gal.	.90	— 1.10
Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb.	—	—	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.28	— .40	Pennyroyal.....lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.14	— .19	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U.	—	—
"Leibreich".....lb.	—	—	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.....lb.	.19	— .21	S. P.).....lb.	—	—
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Sulphate.....lb.	—	— .26	Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Novaspirin.....oz.	1.00	—	Hotchkiss.....lb.	2.85	— 3.05
Anhydrous.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80	25-oz. lots.....oz.	—	— .90	Western.....lb.	2.30	— 2.40
(See also Adepta Lanae).....lb.	—	—	Tablets, 100s.....lb.	—	— 1.25	Pimenta.....lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.36	— .43	Nutgalls.....lb.	.36	— .50	Pine Needles.....lb.	.90	— 1.70
Powdered.....lb.	.44	— .49	Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .60	Poppy, true.....lb.	.30	— .35
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.32	— .38	Nutmegs.....lb.	.30	— .35	Rape Seed.....gal.	1.25	— 1.40
Extra.....lb.	.36	— .40	Extra large.....lb.	.35	— .40	Rose, Kissanlik.....oz.	9.50	— 12.00
Hand picked.....lb.	.40	— .45	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.12	— .14	Artificial.....oz.	8.50	— 4.00
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.23	— .35	Powdered.....lb.	.22	— .26	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Chloride.....lb.	.65	— .75	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	11.00	— 12.00	Trieste.....lb.	.75	— .90
Iodide, powdered.....lb.	.35	— .36	Without Acid.....lb.	12.00	— 13.00	Rosin.....gal.	.35	— .70
Nitrate.....lb.	.23	— .40	Almonds, Sweet.....lb.	.90	— 1.10	Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	— .50
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	— .15	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	.60	— .70	Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	.78	— .95
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	— .20	Rectified.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Sandalwood, English.....lb.	7.25	— 8.00
Ground.....lb.	.20	— .25	Anised, Star.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Sassafras.....lb.	.85	— .95
Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.40	— .45	Benne (Sesame), Imported,	—	—	Savin.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Mass.....lb.	.39	— .44	bbls., or less.....gal.	1.25	— 1.35	Spearment, pure.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .56	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Sperm, winter blchd.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.33	— .35	Bergamot.....lb.	3.90	— 4.00	Spruce.....lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered.....lb.	.35	— .40	Cade.....lb.	.40	— .45	Tansy.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.22	— .27	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Tar, U. S. P.....gal.	.40	— .50
Powdered.....lb.	.24	— .28	Camphor.....lb.	.20	— .26	Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.35	— .75
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.15	— .18	Caraway.....lb.	2.55	— 3.35	Red, No. 1.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Assort., 1, 1/2 and 3/4 lb.....lb.	.18	— .25	Cassia.....lb.	1.40	— 1.75	White.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	—	—	Castor, American.....lb.	.26 1/2	— .32	Whale.....gal.	.70	— .75
Bitartrate.....oz.	—	—	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.65	— .75	Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bromide.....oz.	6.75	— 7.50	Wood.....lb.	.26	— .32	Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Celery.....oz.	.85	— .95	Wintergreen.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Citrate.....lb.	1.70	— 1.85	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Synthetic.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.35	— .40	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	1.10	— 1.20	Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Salicylate.....lb.	4.00	— 5.90	Citronella.....lb.	.60	— 1.25	Wmwood, Amer., good.....lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25	Cloves.....lb.	1.58	— 1.68	Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2 mer-	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Cocoonut, Cochin.....lb.	.20	— .25	cury.....lb.	2.13	— 2.23
Seed, clean.....lb.	.33	— .36	Ceylon.....lb.	.20	— .30	1/3 Mercury.....lb.	1.83	— 1.93
Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .45	Conra.....lb.	.18	— .23	Opium (Natural).....lb.	11.75	— 12.00
Loveage Root, sel., white.....lb.	.90	— 1.00	Cod Liver, Newf'land.....gal.	3.00	— 3.50	Granulated.....lb.	12.75	— 14.00
Seed.....lb.	.60	— .70	Norwegian.....gal.	3.50	— 3.85	U. S. P., Powdered.....lb.	12.75	— 14.00
Lupulin.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Bbls.....ea.	96.00	— 110.00	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Lycopodium.....lb.	1.95	— 2.15	1/2 bbls.....ea.	52.00	— 55.00	Preel, Curacao.....lb.	.10	— .15
Mace, whole.....lb.	.70	— .75	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Orphol.....oz.	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	.80	— .85	Coriander.....oz.	1.25	— 1.40	Oris, Florentine.....lb.	.26	— .30
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	—	—	Cottonseed, yel. & wh.....gal.	.80	— 1.00	Select Finger.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Calcined.....lb.	.50	— .60	Croton.....lb.	1.20	— 1.50	Verona.....lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.14	— .24	Cubeb.....lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Paraffin.....lb.	.10	— .12
2 ozs.....lb.	.16	— .25	—	—	—	Paraform.....oz.	.10	— .14
Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25	—	—	—	—	—	—

ANOTHER BILL IS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS TO MAKE MISBRANDING ILLEGAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Another so-called misbranding bill has been introduced into Congress fashioned something after the measure prepared by Congressman Barkley but containing new provisions under which suit may be brought by any person who has been injured in his business, or deceived or defrauded through violations of other provisions, and such person may recover three-fold damages if he can sustain his case.

Congressman William Schley Howard, of Georgia, is the author of this latest contribution, and his bill, H. R. 10990, provides as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the introduction into any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country, of any article which is misbranded within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited. And any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received shall deliver in original, unbroken packages for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so misbranded within the meaning of this Act; or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia, or the Territories of the United States, any such misbranded article, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense shall be fined not exceeding \$200 for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not exceeding \$300, or to be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of articles offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country.

"Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the district attorneys to whom satisfactory evidence of any violation of this Act shall be presented to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

"Sec. 4. That for the purpose of this Act an article shall be deemed to be misbranded if it, or the labels, wrappers or containers thereof, the inclosures therein, or the advertisements thereof, shall bear or contain any statement, design, device, artifice, or contrivance, which statement, design, artifice, or contrivance shall be false or misleading in any particular.

"Sec. 5. That any person who shall be injured in his business or property, or any person who may be deceived, defrauded, or damaged by reason of anything forbidden by this Act, may sue therefor in any district court of the United States, in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover three-fold the damage by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. And that any such person may have injunctive relief in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction over the parties, against threatened loss or damage by a violation of this Act, upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper.

"Sec. 6. That any court given jurisdiction under section 5 of this Act may proceed in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for the violation of any of the provisions hereof, to enter a judgment or decree enforcing the remedies herein provided and that the proceedings for injunction and damages aforementioned may be united in one action.

"Sec. 7. That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent or interfere with the enforcement of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, of June 30, 1906, as amended August 23, 1912, as amended March 3, 1913, nor shall anything contained in this Act be construed to alter, modify or repeal the said Food and Drugs Act or Acts amendatory thereof, or any part or parts thereof."

GROWTH OF PETROLEUM-REFINING INDUSTRY

The value of the annual production of the petroleum-refining industry of the country, according to the preliminary report by the United States Bureau of the Census, increased 67.2 per cent between 1909 and 1914. The total cost of the crude petroleum increased 64 per cent between those years.

The production of naphthas and lighter products, chiefly gasoline, increased from 10,806,550 barrels in 1909 to 29,200,764 barrels in 1914, while the value increased from \$39,771,959 to \$121,919,307. The output of fuel oils increased from 34,034,577 barrels, valued at \$36,462,883, to 74,669,821 barrels, valued at \$84,017,916. Illuminating oils show an increase in quantity from 33,495,798 barrels, valued at \$94,547,010, to 38,705,496 barrels, valued at \$96,806,452, or an increase of 11.7 per cent in quantity and of 2.4 per cent in value. On the other hand, lubricating oils show a decrease in quantity with an increase in value, from 10,745,885 barrels, valued at \$38,884,236 to 10,348,521 barrels, valued at \$55,812,120. All other products, including residuum or tar, greases, paraffin wax, asphalt and subsidiary and by-products, increased in value from \$27,331,571 to \$37,805,610, or by 38.2 per cent.

The gasoline product of the petroleum refineries does not include casing-head gasoline condensed from natural gas at the gas wells. The total gasoline production, including casing-head gasoline, was 24,711,565 barrels of 50 gallons, or 1,235,578,250 gallons.

VENEZUELA IMPORTS OF PERFUMERY

(Consul Homer Brett, La Guaira, Jan. 17.)

It might be inferred from the steady decline in Venezuela's imports since 1911 that the demand is decreasing but such is hardly the case. Undoubtedly there was overimportation in 1912 and held-over stock largely sufficed for 1913; and, had it not been for the war, 1914 would have shown larger purchases than the year preceding.

Importations of perfumery into Venezuela since 1911 have been as follows:

Imports from—	1911	1912	1913	1914	6 mos., 1915
United States...	\$25,696	\$54,518	\$24,705	\$22,829	\$9,329
United Kingdom	15,304	16,664	15,665	12,496	5,273
Germany	19,596	22,800	13,089	7,770	.....
France	70,596	66,381	53,143	43,481	25,653
Netherlands	30,744	28,527	17,931	12,588	1,787
All other countries	11,218	3,971	12,945	2,742	182
Total	173,154	192,861	137,478	101,906	42,224

The United States occupies second place as a supplier of perfumery to Venezuela, but its share of this trade is only about 20 per cent, although its percentage of Venezuela's total imports is 66½. Why it should have done so much better in 1912 is not now discoverable. The reasons for the lead of European manufacturers in this line are evident. They have resident agents in Caracas, and their perfume is of good quality and comes in attractive packages. The facts of most importance, however, are that they give liberal credits and that their advertisements appear in every issue of the local newspapers, whereas until recently no announcements of American perfumery have appeared in the newspapers of Caracas, where probably four-fifths of the perfumery is sold, and even these seem to be rather spasmodic. Undoubtedly in this line the prestige of some of the European trade-marks counts for much, but this market is exceedingly well disposed toward all American goods, and a distinctively American line of perfumery in attractive packages and well advertised should find ready sale.

Perfumery is sold by some of the druggists, but most of the sales are made by department stores, millinery stores, bazaars, and men's outfitters.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Paraldehyde.....lb.	2.70	3.00	Powdered, extra tins.....lb.	.75	.90	Aromatic.....lb.	50	50
Parera Bra a Root.....lb.	.25	.30	Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.33	.38	Ether, comp.....lb.	.....	1.75
Paris Green.....lb.	.23	.40	Rose Leaves, pale.....lb.	.....	2.15	Nitre, U. S. P.....lb.	.52	.60
Parasely Seed.....lb.	.25	.33	Red.....lb.	2.00	2.50	Spiss Turpentine.....gal.	.65	.75
Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v.....ea.	40	45	Rubidium Bismide.....oz.	2.25	2.75	Squawroot.....lb.	.18	.20
Pellitory Root.....lb.	.20	.25	Iodide, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.25	2.50	Squill Root, white.....lb.	.17	.20
Penyroyal Herb.....lb.	.20	.25	Sabadilla Seed.....lb.	.36	.40	Stillingia Root.....lb.	.17	.20
Pepper, black, clean sift.....lb.	.23	.25	Saccharin.....lb.	14.50	15.00	Powdered.....lb.	.23	.26
White.....lb.	.25	.28	Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb.	1.35	1.45	Stone Root.....lb.	.25	.30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.....lb.	.50	.55	Spanish, true Valencia.....lb.	11.70	12.25	Storax, liquid.....lb.	1.15	1.25
Leaves, pressed, oza.....lb.	.25	.30	Sage Leaves.....lb.	.20	.63	Stramonium Leaves.....lb.	.32	.37
Petrolatum, U. S. P., white.....lb.	.15	.18	Domestic.....lb.	.55	.70	Powdered.....lb.	.38	.43
Phenacetin, Bayer.....oz.	1.25	1.50	St. John's Bread.....lb.	12	15	Pressed, oza.....lb.	.40	.45
Phenolphthalein.....oz.	1.65	1.75	Saltin.....lb.	5.75	6.50	Seed.....lb.	.20	.22
Phosphorus, Amorphous.....lb.	1.05	1.15	Salol.....lb.	10.50	12.50	Powdered.....lb.	.25	.28
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure.....gr.	.06	.08	Sandalwood.....lb.	.20	.25	Stromium Acetate.....oz.	.11	.15
Nitrate.....gr.	.06	.08	Ground.....lb.	.25	.30	Bromide.....lb.	.40	4.50
Plant Root, true.....lb.	.65	.70	Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb.	.32	.36	Iodide.....oz.	.09	.35
Piperidine.....oz.	1.00	1.00	Santonin.....oz.	2.75	3.00	Lactate.....lb.	.37	.42
Piperin.....oz.	.55	.65	Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.....lb.	.55	.60	Nitrate, dry.....lb.	.37	.42
Pitch, Burgundy.....lb.	.10	.16	Mexican, cut.....lb.	.25	.30	Granular, C. P.....lb.	.50	.55
Plaster, calcined.....bbl.	1.50	2.25	Powdered.....lb.	.30	.35	Salicylate.....lb.	2.75	2.90
True, dentist's sifted.....bbl.	2.25	2.50	Sassafras, Pith.....oz.	.18	.20	Salicylate.....lb.	3.00	3.25
Plurisy Root.....lb.	.25	.30	Bark.....lb.	.22	.26	Green.....lb.	.....	1.00
Podophyllin (Resin).....lb.	3.25	3.50	Saw Palmetto Berries.....lb.	.18	.20	Powdered.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Poke Berries.....lb.	.20	.22	Scammony, Resin.....oz.	.25	.28	Stychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.....lb.	1.60	1.70
Root.....lb.	.16	.20	Scopolamine Hydrobromide.....ea.	3.00	3.30	Alk. pow'd, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.20	1.45
Powdered.....lb.	.80	.90	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea.	.75	1.00	Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.55	1.65
Seed, white (Maw).....lb.	.30	.35	Senega Root.....lb.	.65	.70	Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.15	1.35
White.....lb.	.32	.37	Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.27	.33	Sugar of Milk, powd.....lb.	.20	.24
Potassa, Caustic, com.....lb.	.....	.....	99' - 99' '91.....lb.	.35	.40	Sulfonal, Bayer.....lb.	.22	.26
White, sticks.....lb.	.90	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.35	.40	L. & F.....oz.	.....	1.35
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	1.00	1.35	Tinnevely, select.....lb.	.36	.42	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.....lb.	11.00	12.00
Benzoate.....oz.	.25	.30	Serpentina (Va. Snake root).....lb.	.50	.55	Sulphonmethyleth, U. S. P.....lb.	14.00	15.00
Bichromate.....lb.	.74	1.40	Silver, Chloride.....oz.	.62	.66	Sulphur, Iodide.....oz.	.35	.42
Bicarbonate.....lb.	1.10	1.40	Cyanide.....oz.	1.00	1.04	Flowers.....lb.	.04	.08
Bisulphate, cryst.....lb.	.....	.30	Nitrate, cryst.....oz.	.47	.50	Lac, precipitated.....lb.	.16	.20
C. P.....lb.	.....	1.00	Fused Cones.....oz.	.50	.53	Roll.....lb.	.03	.06
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar).....lb.	.....	.....	Stuck (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.49	.50	Washed.....lb.	.09	.11
pure and pow'd.....lb.	.43	.48	Oil.....lb.	1.00	1.05	Sunflower Seeds.....lb.	.09	.15
Bromide.....lb.	5.50	6.00	Simaruba Bark, Root.....lb.	.24	.30	Talcum, powdered.....lb.	.04	.06
Carbonate (Pearl Ash).....lb.	1.45	1.80	Powdered.....lb.	.29	.34	Tarunide.....lb.	.32	.38
C. Refiner (Salt).....lb.	1.20	1.40	Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.20	.25	Tamarind.....lb.	1.66	1.70
Chlorate.....lb.	.68	.70	Snakeroot, Canada.....lb.	.40	.60	Tan Barbados.....gal.	.60	.70
Powdered.....lb.	.69	.90	Soap, Castile, green.....lb.	.16	.17	No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz.	.....	.83
Purified and gran.....lb.	.85	1.00	Mottled, genuine.....lb.	.15	.17	Tartar Emetic.....lb.	.68	.73
Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.45	.55	White, Cont's.....lb.	.18	.20	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.....lb.	.60	.70
Citrate.....lb.	1.30	1.60	Powdered.....lb.	.30	.35	Thymol.....lb.	13.50	14.00
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.25	.27	Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb.	.14	.16	Iodide, U. S. P.....lb.	12.00	12.50
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.10	1.25	Cut.....lb.	.18	.24	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Iodide.....lb.	4.25	4.75	Powdered.....lb.	.22	.25	Aleppo, No. 1.....lb.	2.40	2.65
Lactophosphate.....oz.	.20	.24	Soda Ash.....oz.	.05	.25	Powdered.....lb.	1.90	2.35
Nitrate.....lb.	.43	.53	Caustic, purified, fused.....lb.	.25	.30	Trional.....oz.	.....	1.50
Powdered.....lb.	.375	.48	Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.15	.30	25-oz.....oz.	.....	1.40
C. P.....lb.	.50	.55	Arsenate.....lb.	.20	.53	Turpentine, Chian, gen.....oz.	.33	.48
Permanganate.....lb.	2.00	2.15	Arsenite, pure.....lb.	.20	.60	Venice.....lb.	.85	.90
Pure, Powdered.....lb.	2.10	2.25	Benzoate from True Benzoic Acid).....lb.	4.50	4.75	Artificial.....lb.	.16	.20
Prussiate, red.....lb.	7.75	8.00	Bicarbonate.....lb.	.025	.05	Uva Ursi.....lb.	.15	.20
Yellow.....lb.	1.50	1.65	C. P., powdered.....lb.	.10	.14	Valerian Root, English.....lb.	.85	.90
Salicylate.....oz.	.25	.28	Bichromate.....lb.	.43	.55	Powdered.....lb.	.95	1.00
Sulphate, powdered.....lb.	.55	.65	Bitartrate.....lb.	.90	1.20	German.....lb.	.50	.60
C. P.....lb.	.75	.90	Bromide.....lb.	3.25	4.00	Powdered.....lb.	.55	.65
Sulphide.....lb.	1.20	1.30	Caedylate.....lb.	2.25	2.30	Vanillin.....oz.	.70	.85
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar).....lb.	.85	.95	Carbon, (Sal. Sod., 100.....lb.	1.20	1.30	Veronal.....oz.	.....	.....
Prickly Ash Bark.....lb.	.25	.30	C. P. Cryst. U. S. P.....lb.	.12	.18	Tablets, 10's.....tube	.....	.45
Powdered.....lb.	.32	.37	Dried, purified.....lb.	.16	.18	Veratrum Viride, Root.....lb.	.15	.20
Berries.....lb.	.20	.25	Granulated.....lb.	.325	.04	Verdigris, pow'd, pure.....lb.	.45	.50
Pulsatilla Herb.....lb.	4.25	5.00	Chlorate.....lb.	.75	.95	Wahoo, Bark of Root.....lb.	.45	.50
Pumpkin Seed.....lb.	.30	.35	Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.18	.20	Bark of Tree.....lb.	.25	.35
Quassia, rasped.....lb.	.12	.15	Cinnamate.....oz.	.25	.29	Wax Bay.....lb.	.28	.32
Powdered.....lb.	.18	.25	Citrate.....lb.	.75	.85	White Yellow.....lb.	.42	.50
Quebracho Bark.....lb.	.60	.65	Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.....oz.	.15	.20	Carbua.....lb.	.50	.65
Quince Seed.....lb.	1.00	1.10	Hypophosphite.....lb.	.90	1.10	Japan.....lb.	.18	.22
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.....oz.	1.50	1.60	Hyposulphite, cryst.....lb.	.04	.06	White Hellebore, Root.....lb.	.24	.28
Sulph.....oz.	1.00	1.10	Kega, 112 lb.....lb.	.025	.03	Powdered.....lb.	.32	.36
Quinine, Alkaloid.....oz.	1.47	1.50	Granular.....lb.	.025	.04	White Pine Bark.....lb.	.15	.20
Acetate.....oz.	1.50	1.50	Iodide (oz. 37-42).....lb.	4.75	5.25	Wild Cherry Bark.....lb.	.12	.16
Bimuriate.....oz.	1.42	1.42	Lactophosphate.....oz.	.14	.18	Ground.....lb.	.18	.18
Bisulphate.....oz.	.85	1.10	Phosphate, cryst.....lb.	.08	.12	Willow Bark, black.....lb.	.18	.25
Carbolate.....oz.	1.22	1.25	Pure, granulated.....lb.	.09	.13	White.....lb.	.....	.....
Hydrobromide.....oz.	1.30	1.30	Recrystallized.....lb.	.13	.16	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou-ble Dist.....gal.	.70	.80
Hydrochloride.....oz.	1.37	1.37	Dried.....lb.	.24	.42	Basil.....oz.	.55	.65
Lactate.....oz.	1.35	1.35	Phosphomolybdate.....oz.	.45	.50	Wormseed (Chenopodium).....lb.	.16	.18
Salicylate.....oz.	1.35	1.35	Salicylate.....lb.	4.35	4.50	Levant (Santonica).....lb.	1.15	1.25
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	.80	1.20	From Oil Wintergreen.....lb.	4.75	5.00	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.50	.70
5-oz. tins.....oz.	.85	1.25	Silicate, dry.....lb.	.12	.20	Bromide.....lb.	.40	.45
1-oz. vials.....oz.	.95	1.35	Liquid.....oz.	.08	.08	Chloride, fused.....lb.	.32	.39
Tannate.....oz.	.75	.80	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber).....lb.	.04	.05	Granulated.....lb.	.30	.35
Valerate.....oz.	1.46	1.46	Pure cryst.....lb.	.08	.12	Medicinal.....lb.	.....	.....
Rape Seed, English.....lb.	.12	.14	Sulphide.....lb.	.35	.40	Iodide.....oz.	.37	.44
German.....lb.	.10	.12	Sulphocarb (Siphon).....lb.	1.22	2.00	Metallic, C.P.....lb.	.45	1.00
Red Saunders.....lb.	.....	.10	And Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt).....lb.	.33	.38	Hypophosphite.....lb.	.25	.30
Rsin, common.....lb.	.07	.09	Spartein Sulph.....oz.	1.20	1.30	Lactophosphate.....oz.	.....	.....
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.....lb.	.11	.16	15 grs.....each	.15	.17	Gran., free from As.....lb.	.45	.55
Powdered.....lb.	.40	1.50	Spearmint Leaves, oza.....lb.	.34	.38	Oxide, American, U. S. P.....lb.	.22	.22
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	.44	.90	Spermacti, cakes.....lb.	.36	.38	Eng. Hubuck's.....oz.	.45	.70
Clippings.....lb.	.35	.45	Spikenard Root.....lb.	.25	.35	Pernanganate.....oz.	.45	.70
Powdered.....lb.	.35	.95	Spiral.....oz.	.....	.65	Phoshide.....oz.	.25	.35
Rhubarb.....lb.	.....	.....	Spruce Gums.....lb.	1.00	1.10	Salicylate.....oz.	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Extra.....lb.	1.50	1.65	Sulphate, crystals.....lb.	.08	.10
.....	.....	.....	Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.....lb.	.54	.60	C. P.....lb.	.18	.20
.....	.....	.....	Spirit Ammonia.....lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY CHANGES NAME TO THE BARRETT COMPANY

It is announced that the American Coal Products Company, well known in connection with the sale of sulphate of ammonia, and parent organization of the even more widely known Barrett Manufacturing Company, has decided to unite the good-will and high reputation of both concerns under the name of "The Barrett Company." The fact that all the roofing, waterproofing and building materials, as well as coal-tar, oils, chemicals and similar products are made and widely advertised in the name of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, has added immensely to the good-will attached to the name, which increase has not been connected in the mind of the general public with the securities of the American Coal Products Company, although this concern owns the stock of the Barrett Manufacturing Company.

The new company will have the same amount of stock as the American Coal Products Company, and the change of name will be accomplished by exchanging all outstanding certificates share for share.

The commercial dealings of the American Coal Products Company included the disposal of ammonia, more especially sulphate of ammonia, which enters largely into the composition of commercial fertilizers and is highly approved as a standard carrier of nitrogen. These transactions will be carried on by the same personnel in the name of "The Barrett Company, Ammonia Sales Agency Department." The agricultural department, which has carried on propaganda for the use of sulphate of ammonia as a fertilizer, will continue as a department of The Barrett Company.

PLANT OF MIDVALE CHEMICAL COMPANY MAKING ANILINE DYES, IS DESTROYED

The plant of the Midvale Chemical Company of Bayway, N. J., was destroyed by fire on February 9. The fire department was unable to check the flames before they reached the company's storehouse, where large quantities of aniline dyes were held preparatory to shipment.

Two heavy explosions wrecked the storehouse and outer buildings. The night watchman and his helper were badly burned about the face and head when the first of the explosions threw the burning aniline more than a hundred yards. The loss is estimated at more than \$35,000.

Dr. Stephen S. Krayner, manager of the local Midvale plant, said that the cause of the fire was a mystery.

"Every precaution had been taken," he said, "to prevent accidents like this. I am loath to suspect that the origin was anything except accidental, but there are several things that will stand investigation."

The Midvale Chemical Company's plant was established in Elizabeth last May. Dr. Krayner said that the local concern was engaged only in the manufacture of aniline dyes. He gave it as his opinion that the plant would probably be rebuilt and that operations will be resumed within the next few months.

DOW-WEATHERHEAD DRUG CHAIN NOW DOING BUSINESS

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15—One of the largest single advertisements ever printed by a Cincinnati mercantile concern was published last week by a local paper for the Dow-Weatherhead Drug Company of Cincinnati, announcing the consummation of the consolidation and incorporation, the policy of the new concern, etc. General Manager A. M. Hopkins stated, in connection with the big ad, that besides calling attention to the goods sold, which is the incidental and apparent object of it, the company desired by this means to call attention to the fact that the new Dow company is still a Cincinnati concern, just as it always has been. It is pointed out that the eight hundred stockholders are all Cincinnatians, making the company more than ever a truly local enterprise. The last letter of Miss Dow to the people of Cincinnati is carried as a part of the advertisement, indicating accurately her wishes for the conduct of the business, which are to be followed scrupulously by the company.

DRUGGIST LOSES SUIT AGAINST MAN WHO AGREED TO INCREASE HIS BUSINESS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15—A case which attracted unusual interest in the trade in Western New York recently was the trial in Supreme Court in Corning before Justice William W. Clark, of Wayland, of John E. Murray, a druggist of Hornell, against Thomas Howard of New York.

According to the plaintiff, the New York man proposed a scheme whereby he said he could increase the Hornell druggist's business from \$7,500 to \$12,500 a year. It was a sale boosting scheme and looked good to Murray, so he agreed to the proposition. On the witness stand, the druggist testified that Howard sold him pianos, jewelry, etc., to be given away as premiums in a voting contest, votes being given with all cash purchases to be cast for whatever person the purchaser desired. Interest in the contest was intended to increase sales. So sure was Howard, according to Murray, that the contest would increase sales that he agreed to forfeit a sum not in any case to exceed \$400 under the conditions of a contract he signed, if Murray's sales did not increase \$5,000 in a year.

After he had introduced the Howard scheme Murray says he found that his sales were not stimulated appreciably and in fact, he declared, his sales for the year ran only about \$5,720 and he had to give away the piano and the jewelry, too. He therefore demanded from Howard the amount of the \$400 forfeit. This was refused and suit was brought, the Fidelity and Casualty Company defending the action.

Because of the wording of the contract, it developed that instead of the \$400 being due Murray, as he claimed, only \$18.10 was due him, the Court being satisfied with the contention that the contest had run only two months. Therefore, a verdict for this amount for the plaintiff was returned by the jury by order of Justice Clark.

STANDARDS FOR ROSIN TO BE DECIDED BY CONGRESS

A meeting of the Naval Stores Committee, appointed at the conference held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture in March, 1914, including representatives of the producers, factors and consumers, has been called for February 17 in Washington to consider the terms of a bill which it is proposed to put before the present session of Congress. The bill has to do with the grades of rosin, and the preparation of glass types of standards for rosins.

The Naval Stores Committee, headed by Col. Carson, has prepared one bill and the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association has another ready for submission to Congress. It is said that there are no marked differences in the two bills, and that they are intended to accomplish the same object. It is thought that with the advice of Government officials these interests can be combined in a bill which will meet with the support of the general interests of the naval stores trade.

SHELLAC IMPORTERS ELECT OFFICERS

John A. Stoner, of Marx & Rawolle, was re-elected president of the United States Shellac Importers Association at the recent annual meeting. Other officers re-elected were J. T. Gillespie, of the Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company, vice-president; William H. Zinsser, of William H. Zinsser & Co., treasurer, and H. S. Chatfield, of the Kasebier-Chatfield Company, secretary.

TO MAKE DYES IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14—The United States Aniline and Chemical Co., St. Louis, just incorporated, will manufacture coal dyes and chemicals according to a process invented by W. F. Haley, principal stockholder. The factory will be located at 1108 St. Ange avenue. Haley said the company would make all the anilines soluble with oil or water. Mineral dyes for use on leather and textiles and for ink and other fluids will be made. Capital is \$50,000, paid in. Other stockholders are S. P. Keyes and John D. Layne.

New Incorporations

The Kalogen Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$50,000; to manufacture and deal in and with chemicals, drugs and medicines of all kinds; W. L. Swartz, G. R. Faulkner, W. J. Asking, Jr.

Stolte Drug Company, Chicago Heights, Ill., \$14,000; Henry A. Launspach, William H. Stolte, Harriet F. Launspach, Margaret Stolte.

Edmondson-Randle Drug Company, Jefferson Co., Ala., \$4,500; wholesale and retail drugs; Lacey Edmondson, J. B. Randle, Andy Lipscomb.

The Matagorda Pharmacy, Inc., Bay City, Tex., \$5,000; Paris Smith, P. G. Huston, A. B. von Dohlen.

Interstate Trading Company, Wilmington, Del., \$1,000,000; to deal in groceries, toilet articles, etc.; Herbert E. Latter, Clement M. Egner, C. L. Rimlinger.

The Citizens Drug Company, Bailey, N. C., \$5,000; A. H. Boykin, Thomas H. Boykin, W. T. Andrews.

James M. Castle, Sales Engineers, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., \$50,000; to engage in the sale and manufacture of alkalis, chemicals and chemical compounds; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

The Queensberry-Rice Drug Company, Benton, Ark.; name changed to Bradford-McGill Drug Company.

United Drug Company, Inc., Albany, N. Y., consolidated with Riker & Hegeman Co., real and personal property, live stock, grains, fruits, agricultural, horticultural products, brokerage, \$34,245,350, which is the fair aggregate value of the property, franchises, and rights of the consolidated corporations; common stock, \$20,050,000; H. Masters, J. S. Alley, G. M. Gales.

Crescent Color and Chemical Works, Inc., New York; pulp colors, aniline dyes, paints for use on wall paper, textiles; \$100,000; W. J. Alexander and A. Alexander.

Merritt Chemical Co., Inc., Roscoe, N. Y., \$40,000; wood alcohol and alcohol; G. Garrison, J. C. and G. W. Merritt.

Riker & Hegeman, Inc., New York, drugs, medicines, chemicals, merchandise, live stock, agricultural products, \$10,000; H. Masters, J. S. Alley, W. J. Rash.

The Oryl Company, Chicago, Ill., \$10,000; to manufacture and deal in chemicals, drugs and medicines; William A. Nelson, Maude, Mary Nelson and Daisy Stiles McDonald.

Pharmal Products Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; \$1,000; perfumes, toilet articles, drugs, medicines, supplies and general merchandise; Henry P. Bristol, J. Leroy Warner, Walter I. Boyer.

The E. E. Hess Drug Company, Brook, Ind., \$30,000; to buy and sell druggists' supplies; Elmer E. Hess, Everette D. Hess, John L. Cooke, Verne S. Snyder.

Introduction Selling Corporation, \$25,000; drugs, medicines, hospital supplies; G. P. Stacy, W. A. and W. B. Glenn.

Acme Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill., \$15,000; Charles V. Eckels, Harry V. Minawever, Charles George.

Grove Street Pharmacy, East Orange, N. J., \$50,000; chemists, druggists.

The Gensert-McDermott Drug Company, Cleveland, Ohio, \$4,000; Rose E. Gensert et al.

The Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis has filed a statement showing increase of its capital stock from \$400,000 to \$700,000.

The Vulco Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky., has filed articles of incorporation in Louisville with \$25,000 capital and an equal debt limit. The company proposes to manufacture and market a surgical dressing and antiseptic for treatment of injuries, to be known as "Vulco." Incorporators are H. V. Harris, of Bullitt country, Gordon L. Curry and J. W. Campbell, of Louisville.

The Lackie Company, Louisville, Ky., with \$20,000 capital, has been organized in Louisville to manufacture lotions and barbers' supplies. Incorporators are James C. Lackie, Roy I. Sherman and Sarah Van Winkle.

The Adams Drug Store, Inc., Springfield, Mass., has been granted a charter, with a capital of \$15,000. The incorpor-

ators are Ulysses E. Fortier, Louis E. Glaud, and James A. Mahoney.

Semet Solvay Company, New York, \$10,000,000; manufacture iron, steel, coke, copper, lumber, gas, acids, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, etc.; H. H. S. Handy, E. L. Pierce, F. R. Hazard, Syracuse.

Kathol Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York, \$100,000; alkalis, chemicals; C. P. Child, J. F. Coleman, J. R. Taylor.

United Hartog Confectioners Corporation, New York, \$50,000; I. Rothersen, W. V. Hirsh, E. Schofield.

Collodiol Chemical Company, Inc., New York, \$10,000; chemicals, medicines and pharmaceutical preparations; M. M. and N. E. Rose, A. Medoff.

Authorizations: The Bon Ami Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del., \$4,500,000; chemicals, pharmaceutical, medicinal and other preparations; Richard S. Childs, 17 Battery place, Manhattan, representative

The Oxford Soap Company, Inc., Manchester, Conn., \$350,000; representative, Richard S. Childs, 17 Battery place, Manhattan.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the H. H. Rademaker Co., of Louisville, to deal in drugs and chemicals. The company is incorporated with a capital of \$3,500. The incorporators are: B. M. Rademaker, 12 shares; John M. Rademaker, 3 shares, and Camden R. McAtee, 3 shares. The stock is divided into 35 shares of the par value of \$100. The debt limit is fixed at \$15,000.

The Wagner Manufacturing Company, Chicago, capitalized at \$1,000, has been incorporated for the manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations and to deal in medical supplies. The incorporators are: Sidney Oppenheim, A. R. Fisher and W. J. Block.

The Kalom Drug Company, Chicago, with a capital stock of \$2,500, has been incorporated by B. A. Kalom and Sarah Stein.

Notes of the Drug Trade

Dayton, O.—W. P. Jenkins, a druggist of this city, who has for some time conducted a store at the northwest corner of Ludlow and Fifth streets, has been forced to take temporary quarters, on account of the proposed destruction of the building to make room for a new one. He is planning to build an eight-story structure, the ground floor of which he will occupy himself, devoting the upper stories to offices.

Louisville, Ky.—C. B. Davis & Co., druggists, at Thirteenth and Walnut streets, were recently made defendants in a petition filed in Circuit Court by Anna Herbold, asking \$10,000 damages for alleged negligence in the filling of a prescription on January 17, 1916. She alleges three ounces of carbolic acid were used instead of three drams and that in using the medicine she was burned.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—At a stockholders' meeting of the Economy Drug Company, of Cincinnati, which handles a wholesale business for a number of drug stores on a co-operative basis, the following directors were elected to serve this year: H. J. Esterberg, S. B. Marvin, Joseph Schneider, Park Gilmore and Fred Schanzle.

Springfield, O.—Martin B. Henniga, a well-known druggist, has disposed of his business at Mound and Ludlow avenue to Harold C. Buchert. Mr. Buchert has been connected with the John Morrow Drug Company for three years and was with the Folkemer store prior to that time.

Midway, Ky.—Starks & Company have arranged to erect a new drug store on the site of their burned building. The building will be two stories high; the upper floor will be utilized by the proprietary department and the lower floor by the retail drug department.

Frankfort, Ky.—House Bill No. 310, introduced into the Legislature by Representative White for the purpose of prohibiting trespassing on private lands in digging ginseng and yellow root as well as other herbs, has been acted upon favorably by the house committee.

Hickman, Ky.—The breaking of a Mississippi River levee during the first of the month caused the town to be flooded. The Hickman Drug Company and Helm & Ellison's drug store were both flooded and put out of commission for a time.

Adams, Tenn.—The Sory Drug Company is about to open a new store in a building which has just been erected for the concern. The store will be in charge of Dr. Thomas Sory, formerly of the firm of Sory & Sory, Madisonville, Ky.

Hazel, Ky.—J. T. Turnbow & Son have occupied new quarters and are now carrying larger stocks of drugs, proprietary medicines, etc. The concern also handles rubber goods, stationery, books and toilet articles.

Macon, Ga.—S. T. Brown, pharmacist of Macon, has purchased the Macon Pharmacy, Cotton avenue and Plum street, from James A. Redding, who has retired from business. Name will be changed to the S. T. Brown Pharmacy.

Macon, Ga.—The Persons' Pharmacy, 694 College street, has been sold to J. Northrop Smith. Smith's Pharmacy is the new title.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Secretary of State has granted a charter to the Edmondson-Randle Drug Company, Jefferson County, to deal in wholesale and retail drugs. The capital stock is \$4,500, of which \$3,000 has been paid in. Incorporators are Lacey Edmondson, J. B. Randle and Andy Lipscomb.

Carrollton, Miss.—The Powell Drug Company, doing business in North Carrollton, and owned by J. B. McBride and J. C. Powell, has dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Powell retiring, and the business will hereafter be conducted by McBride under the name of the McBride Drug Company.

Prestonburg, Ky.—The Modern Drug Shop has been incorporated here with \$8,000 capital, incorporators being N. W. White, C. L. Hutsiniller and N. W. White, Jr.

Columbia, Ky.—O. C. Hamilton has purchased a half interest in the Page drug store and is now actively connected with the establishment.

Chicago, Ill.—The lease held by the Wells Drug Company of the store at the southwest corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue has been sold and the company is winding up its business preparatory to retirement from the field. The store was opened last June and fitted up in first-class style, with mahogany fixtures, which are now offered for sale, including a Progressive Soda Fountain.

Chicago, Ill.—George P. Mills, the best known dispenser of drugs in Evanston, the North Chicago suburb, has purchased for himself a small farm in Florida, and his friends are having a time to dissuade him from going to that warm climate to live.

St. Paul, Minn.—C. E. Peterson, formerly of Minneapolis, has purchased and is now operating the Rice street pharmacy, 1135 Rice street. The former owner was William F. Rohrbeck. H. M. Aamott, a registered man, is head clerk under Mr. Peterson.

Rochester, Ind.—S. M. Newby has traded his drug store to Marion Carter of North Manchester. A few days after this deal was consummated the store was resold to Charles Gribben, of North Manchester, who has taken possession.

Chicago, Ill.—Martin A. Roth, formerly in charge of the pharmaceutical department of the Bayer Company, Chicago, has left this city to assume his duties in a similar department of his company's office in San Francisco.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Charles Morrison, Cordelia Morrison, William H. DePrez, and Josephine DePrez have incorporated the Morrison-DePrez Drug Company for \$10,000 to engage in the retail drug business.

Brook, Ind.—E. E. Hess, E. D. Hess, and J. L. Cooke have incorporated the E. E. Hess Drug Company for \$30,000 to engage in the retail drug business.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Louis Pink and Phillip Efroymson have started the P. & E. Remedy Company, which has been capitalized at \$10,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—William A. Oren, druggist, of Indianapolis, has announced his candidacy for state senator on the Republican ticket.

Harrison Law Violated by "Dope Trust" in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 15.—After an interval of quiet the police of this city, reinforced by the officials of the Internal Revenue Collector here, are again engaged in a campaign against the illegal traffic in narcotics under the Harrison act and the State law. A so-called "dope trust," the members of which are said to be addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs, and which is believed to have its headquarters in Baltimore, has been discovered by United States Marshal Stockham, who has worked on the case for more than five weeks. Several arrests have been made, and the accused have had a hearing before United States Commissioner Bond, with more to come.

The first arrest was effected in Philadelphia, the accused being a young woman. Later in the day another young woman was taken into custody here. Both are charged with forging prescriptions and getting large quantities of narcotics on them. One of the women became a complete nervous wreck after she had been locked up for some time. The two women were committed to jail in default of bail for the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

The gang seems to have had its headquarters at the house of a Mrs. Della Carter, 3207 East Pratt street, in a suburb known as Highlandtown. One of the accused is a daughter of Mrs. Carter, and not more than 20 years old. It is stated that within the next few days warrants will be issued for a number of druggists, who are said to have filled the forged prescriptions, knowing them to be bogus.

The attention of the Federal authorities was attracted some time ago to the large number of prescriptions reported by druggists within a certain area. An investigation resulted in the discovery that the prescriptions were being forged in a certain section of the city, and the police reached the conclusion that druggists were in league with the "dope" fiends. Marshal Stockham secured not less than 18 prescriptions alleged to have been filled by one druggist for members of the ring. The conspiracy, Federal officials say, affects a number of men and women. The name of a Highlandtown doctor has been brought into the case as having filled forged prescriptions. Dr. Chauncey T. Scudder who conducts a so-called sanitarium for the cure of the drug habit, and whose name appeared on others of the prescriptions, declared that one of the women under arrest had been a patient at the institution. He pronounced the prescriptions bearing his name forgeries. The police say the imitation is very striking.

The day following the first arrests a man was taken into custody at Highlandtown with 60 grains of cocaine and 15 grains of morphine in his pockets.

SIAM'S IMPORTS OF PERFUMERY AND SOAP

(From Vice Consul Carl C. Hansen, Bangkok, Dec. 4.)

The value of imports of perfumery and cosmetics into Siam for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, decreased considerably from the total for the preceding year, being \$80,989, compared with \$158,695. The value of these goods credited to the United States was \$844 in 1915 and \$1,205 in 1914, but there are good reasons for believing that of the \$16,374 worth of these supplies credited to the ports of trans-shipment, Singapore and Hongkong, the greater portion came from the United States.

American scented talcum powders, tooth pastes and powders, tooth brushes, and shaving sticks and brushes are in good demand especially, and are displacing many of the European articles of similar kind.

Siam's soap imports for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, amounted to 1,787,078 pounds, valued at \$86,262, against 1,715,895 pounds, value \$110,456, for the preceding year. The value of the soap supplied from the United States has increased from \$370 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, to \$483 in 1915, and the imports consisted almost entirely of the better grades of toilet soaps, many of which, owing to judicious advertising by some of the interested United States firms of soap makers, are beginning to find favor with the Siamese and Chinese population.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Feb. 9, to Feb. 15, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACID— 100 csk. citric, Lehn & Fink, Palermo. 50 csk. citric, John D. Lewis, Palermo. 10 csk. cresylic, Nat'l Gum & Mica Co., Liverpool. 25 csk. cresylic, Lehn & Fink, Liverpool. 10 csk. cresylic, White Tar Co., Liverpool. 10 csk. cresylic, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool. 20 csk. citric, John D. Lewis, Glasgow. 50 csk. cresylic, John D. Lewis, Glasgow. 32 csk. boric, Lazard Freres, Genoa. 22 csk. tartaric, Merck & Co., Bristol. 74 bks. cresylic, White Tar Co., Liverpool.	CUDBEAR— 21 csk., Innis Speiden & Co., Hull. CUTCH— 68 bxs., C. H. Dumarest & Co., Liverpool. 200 bxs., Bulls Ferry Chemical Co., Manchester. 700 cs., C. A. Spencer & Co., Glasgow. DIVI-DIVI— 82 bgs., Pappaterra Bros., Porto Plata. 1,000 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Monte Christi. EMULSION— 9 bds., Scott & Bowne, Porto Plata. 6 bds., 4 cs., Scott & Bowne, Santo Domingo. 12 cs., Scott & Bowne, Kingston. EPSOM SALTS— 57 csk., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Bristol. ESSENCE— 70 cs. lemon, W. T. Rawleigh Co., Naples. 310 cs. lemon, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Messina. 2 cs. fruit, Van Dyke & Co., Macoris. 429 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Tarragona. 125 cs., Lanman & Kemp, Tarragona. ETHER— 37 drums, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hull. EXTRACTS— 140 csk. logwood, Societe de Transports Int., Kingston. FLOWERS— 13 pgs. saffron, Cella Bros., Genoa. 2 bs. arnica, P. H. Petry & Co., Genoa. 20 bs. chamomile, McKesson & Robbins, London. GLYCERIN— 42 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Rio de Janeiro. GUM— 5 bs. chicle, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico. 4 bgs., 12 bgs. chicle, General Export & Commission Co., Tampico. 40 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz. 1,545 bs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Campeche. 376 bs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Laguna. 1,077 bs. chicle, W. Wrigley, Jr., Laguna. 130 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico. 150 cs. senegal, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Bordeaux. 225 bgs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, Liverpool. 25 bs. tragacanth, T. M. Duché & Co., Glasgow. 128 bgs. crude chicle, American Chicle Co., Belize.	MAGNESITE— 43 csk. calcined, R. F. Downing & Co., Glasgow. MANNA— 35 pgs., McKesson & Robbins, Palermo. MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS— 4 cs. medicinal creosote, G. D. Kuyper & Bros., Inc., London. 5 cs. medicine, Lehn & Fink, Liverpool. MORDANT— 8 kegs, Grasselli Chemical Co., Manchester. NAPHTHALENE— 1,135 csk., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Bristol. OILS— 30 bbls. rape, Oil Seeds Co., Hull. 155 bbls. rape, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 125 1/4 cs. lemon, Fritzsche Bros., Messina. 155 1/4 cs. lemon, Smith & Schipper, Messina. 20 1/4 cs. orange, 20 1/4 cs. bergamot, Lehn & Fink, Messina. 76 1/4 cs. bergamot, 1/4 cs. mandarin oil, J. D. Miner, Messina. 25 1/4 cs. lemon, Ungerer & Co., Messina. 12 1/2 cs. orange, T. M. Duché & Co., Messina. 25 1/4 cs. lemon, 5 1/4 cs. orange, J. H. Borne & Co., Messina. 150 1/4 cs. bergamot, 400 1/4 cs. lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina. 80 1/4 cs. bergamot, 100 1/4 cs. lemon, A. Chiris & Co., Messina. 200 bbls. olive, Pompeiani Co., Tarragona. 210 bbls., 120 cs. olive, Dietlin & Co., Malaga. 171 bbls. olive, J. B. Dessop & Co., Malaga. 6 drs. essential, Kinnersley Bros., Malaga. 6 cs., linaloe, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz. 200 cs. olive, Pontry & Cresi, Leghorn. 190 cs. olive, Fantini & Latoracca, Leghorn. 5 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., Liverpool. 8 puncheons, 47 pipes cocoanut oil, C. F. Garrigues & Co., Liverpool. 80 csk. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 50 csk. palm kernel, American Trading Co., Liverpool. 110 bbls., 200 csk. creosote, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Manchester. 50 csk. creosote, West Disinfecting Co., Manchester. 100 cs. lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina. 112 cs. lemon, John D. Miner & Co., Messina. 200 cs. lemon, Baring Bros. & Co., Messina. 22 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 22 cs. orange, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston. 4 drs. fusel, M. Scantoni, Genoa.
ALMOND MEAL— 12 cs., Ungerer & Co., Liverpool. AMMONIA— 40 csk. muriatic, C. de Field Co., Bristol. ANILINE— 23 pgs., Spool Cotton Co., Vera Cruz. 26 cs., A. Baldwin & Co., Vera Cruz. 48 cs., 63 bbls., G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz. 27 bbls., 35 cs., Muller, Schall & Co., Vera Cruz. 24 csk., American Dyewood Co., Brodeaux.	ANNOTTA— 30 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 5 bgs., United Fruit Co., Kingston. 128 bgs., 300 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston. 270 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Kingston. 150 bgs., West India Trading Co., Kingston. ARGOLS— 50 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Palermo. 130 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Genoa. 244 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn. 641 bgs., Chas. Pfizer, Catania. 417 bgs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Lisbon. 204 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon.	OPPIUM— 10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Palermo. ORCHIL LIQUOR— 15 csk., Oakes Mfg. Co., Hull. PERFUMERY— 52 cs., E. Summer & Co., Bordeaux. 16 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux. 4 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux. 5 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Bordeaux. 15 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux. 40 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux. 105 cs., Lazard Freres, Bordeaux. 12 cs., George Borgfeldt & Co., Bordeaux.
BEANS— 200 bgs. locust, C. W. Jacob & Allison, Liverpool. 24 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico. BERRIES— 100 bgs. juniper, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn. CAPONATA— 36 cs., Cusimano & Co., Palermo. CASHEW NUTS— 25 bs. blanched, Bennett, Day & Co., Bombay. 75 cs. blanched, Habicht, Braun & Co., Bombay. CASTOR MEAL— 2,667 bgs., Baker Castor Oil Co., Hull. CELESTINE— 2 bgs., Chemical Importing & Manufacturing Co., Bristol. CHALK— 100 kegs, McKesson & Robbins, Manchester. 40 cs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Manchester. COCHINEAL— 8 bgs., L. E. Ransom, Liverpool. 5 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz. 12 bbls., Ransom & Co., Vera Cruz.	BEANS— 200 bgs. locust, C. W. Jacob & Allison, Liverpool. 24 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico. BERRIES— 100 bgs. juniper, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn. CAPONATA— 36 cs., Cusimano & Co., Palermo. CASHEW NUTS— 25 bs. blanched, Bennett, Day & Co., Bombay. 75 cs. blanched, Habicht, Braun & Co., Bombay. CASTOR MEAL— 2,667 bgs., Baker Castor Oil Co., Hull. CELESTINE— 2 bgs., Chemical Importing & Manufacturing Co., Bristol. CHALK— 100 kegs, McKesson & Robbins, Manchester. 40 cs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Manchester. COCHINEAL— 8 bgs., L. E. Ransom, Liverpool. 5 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz. 12 bbls., Ransom & Co., Vera Cruz.	OPPIUM— 10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Palermo. ORCHIL LIQUOR— 15 csk., Oakes Mfg. Co., Hull. PERFUMERY— 52 cs., E. Summer & Co., Bordeaux. 16 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux. 4 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux. 5 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Bordeaux. 15 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux. 40 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux. 105 cs., Lazard Freres, Bordeaux. 12 cs., George Borgfeldt & Co., Bordeaux.
COPRA— 143 bgs., Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston. 303 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Port Spain. CRESOL CRYSTALS— 68 csk., Schoelkopf Aniline & Chemical Co., Manchester. 33 csk., National Gum & Mica Co., Manchester. 33 kegs, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Manchester. 20 kegs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Manchester. CRESOL MIXTURE— 7 drs., E. R. Squibb & Son, Manchester.	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE— 25 csk., J. Benn & Sons, Manchester. HYDROSULPHITE— 25 kegs, Spool Cotton Co., Vera Cruz. IRON— 30 csk. oxide, G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull. JUICES— 15 cs. licorice, C. W. Jacob & Allison, Catania. 25 cs. lime, W. A. Ross & Co., Glasgow. LEAD— 10 bbls. nitrate, Eugene Suter, Vera Cruz. LEAVES— 30 bs. laurel, Abram Levi, Genoa. 215 bgs. sage, The Centaur Co., London. 9 bs. senna, 28 bs. sage, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., London. LIME— 75 cs. citrate, Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten Co., Boca del Toro. LOGWOOD— 11 tons, W. H. Knox & Co., Nassau. 9 tons, A. Baldwin & Co., Santo Domingo. 25 tons fustic roots, A. Baldwin & Co., Azua. 19 1/2 tons, 1 lot, G. A. Stafford & Co., Santo Domingo. 25 tons straight logwood, 25 tons logwood roots, G. A. Stafford & Co., Kingston. 50 tons straight, Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston.	OPPIUM— 10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Palermo. ORCHIL LIQUOR— 15 csk., Oakes Mfg. Co., Hull. PERFUMERY— 52 cs., E. Summer & Co., Bordeaux. 16 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux. 4 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux. 5 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Bordeaux. 15 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux. 40 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux. 105 cs., Lazard Freres, Bordeaux. 12 cs., George Borgfeldt & Co., Bordeaux.
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QUICKSILVER—

8 flasks, Kountze Bros., Vera Cruz.
 13 flasks, Wells, Fargo & Co., Vera Cruz.
 100 flasks, Perry, Ryer & Co., Genoa.

Importations—Con'ta

ROOTS—

- 50 bs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
- 60 cs. sarsaparilla, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
- 10 bs. sarsaparilla, G. Amsinck & Co., Tampico.
- 13 bs. sarsaparilla, Esteve, Ruiz & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 36 pgs. orris, Rockhill & Vietor, Leghorn.
- 36 bs. orris, P. H. Petry & Co., Leghorn.
- 59 bs. orris, A. Olivette & Co., Leghorn.
- 92 bs. orris, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.
- 22 bs. sarsaparilla, Eggers & Heinlein, Puerto Cortez.
- 12 bs. sarsaparilla, Gontard & Co., Bocas del Toro.

SEED—

- 50 bgs. anise, Muller, Schall & Co., Malaga.
- 25 bgs. quince, A. Iberson, Malaga.
- 140 bgs. anise, G. Amsinck & Co., Malaga.
- 6 bgs. anise, R. Del Castillo & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 18,683 bgs., 5,564 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Bombay.
- 14,000 bgs. castor, E. D. Sasson & Co., Bombay.
- 843 bgs. ajowan, Verona Chemical Co., Newark, Bombay.
- 4,074 bgs. castor, O. & W. Thum Co., Michigan, Bombay.
- 150 bgs. cumin, Jas. H. Marquette, Jr., Liverpool.
- 140 bgs. mustard, John Kisson & Co., Liverpool.
- 100 sks. mustard, Dwight P. Cruickshank, Liverpool.
- 50 bgs. fennel, McKesson & Robbins, Palermo.

SOAP—

- 1,625 bxs. castile, Weaver & Sterry, Leghorn.
- 1,725 bxs. castile, Colgate & Co., Leghorn.

SPICES—

- 499 bs. cloves, Old & Wallace, London.
- 250 bs. cloves, J. H. Recknagel & Son, London.
- 50 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
- 250 bgs. pimento, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
- 150 bgs. pimento, L. L. Slade & Co., Kingston.
- 128 bgs. ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
- 66 bgs. ginger, F. de Mercado, Kingston.
- 100 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.

SPONGES—

- 18 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Turk's Island.
 - 137 bs., Nat'l Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.
 - 135 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
 - 7 bs., John H. Rhodes & Co., Nassau.
 - 499 bs. sponge, 32 bs. refuse, Leousi Clonney & Co., Nassau.
- (Of above cargo from Nassau a quantity of sponge is shortshipped.)

SULPHUR—

- 50 drs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Bordeaux.
- 250 bbls., Parsons & Petit, Catania.

TALC—

- 200 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Genoa.

TALCUM—

- 300 pgs., W. B. Daniel, Genoa.

TARTAR—

- 250 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Messina.
- 16 bgs. crude, Wakem & McLaughlin, Genoa.
- 500 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.
- 180 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Tarragona.
- 300 bgs. crude, Polo Poli, Genoa.
- 27 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Leghorn.
- 119 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.

TARTAR EMETIC—

- 20 bbls., Eugene Suter, Vera Cruz.

WATER—

- 50 cs. mineral, Corall Import Mineral Co., Messina.
- 128 csks. mineral, R. B. Henry, Liverpool.

WAX—

- 11 bgs. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
- 13 bgs. bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
- 5 bgs. bees, General Export & Commission Co., Tampico.
- 7 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Tampico.
- 1 bg. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 23 pgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Azua.
- 5 bgs. bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Sanchez.
- 1 bg. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez.
- 2 bgs. bees, J. E. Herrera, Samana.
- 2 bgs. bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Porto Plata.
- 19 bgs. bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Porto Plata.
- 1 seroon bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Porto Plata.
- 3 seroons bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Monte Christi.
- 5 pgs. yellow bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Havana.
- 400 bgs. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Para.
- 750 bgs. carnauba, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.
- 1,620 bgs. carnauba, J. H. Rosbach & Bro., Para.
- 378 bgs. carnauba, Winter Son & Co., Para.
- 262 bgs. carnauba, Strahl & Pitsch, Para.
- 520 bgs. carnauba, Muller, Schall & Co., Para.
- 286 bgs., 469 bgs. carnauba, Lazard Freres, Para.
- 563 bgs. carnauba, Muller, Schall & Co., Para.
- 78 bgs. carnauba, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.
- 10 bgs. carnauba, Pan-American Trading Co., Para.
- 20 bgs. carnauba, D. Steengraf, Para.
- 67 bgs. carnauba, Cowdray & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
- 4 cs. bees, Goldsmith & Co., Bocas del Toro.

Conference Thursday on Goldwater Ordinance Suits

If both sides to the legal controversy as to the constitutionality of the so-called Goldwater ordinance of the Department of Health of New York City can agree as to the facts it is probable that the case will be carried to the Appellate Court without the usual procedure of examining witnesses. A meeting is to be held Thursday which will be attended by George W. Wickersham and Charles M. Russell, counsel for the proprietary medicine interests, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Millard. It is stated by both sides that no difficulty is anticipated in agreeing upon the facts. Once the facts have been established the final decision in the case rests largely upon the court's interpretation of the law.

Proprietary medicine concerns which have registered their formulas with the Department of Health since last reported by this publication are as follows:

- Henry Allen & Co., 158 Lexington Av., Bklyn.
- The Alonzo O. Bliss Med. Co., Washington, D. C.
- Bischof & Co., 550 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
- C. T. Bricker, Newark, Ohio.
- Frederick Brown Company, 17 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Cephalgine Co., Spencer, Mass.
- The Chemical & Electrical Co., 45 Broadway, N. Y. C.
- Wm. E. Derry, M.D., Inc., 6 Bank St., Dover, N. J.
- F. D. Doolittle, Inc., Centran & Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
- Fred G. Earl, 193 Eighth Ave., N. Y. C.
- Herbert S. Ellison, 568 Fulton St., Bklyn.
- The Fraser Tablet Co., 583 5th Av., N. Y. C.
- Arthur F. Graziani, 1184 60th St., Bklyn.
- A. L. Gurney, 32 Owen St., Kingston, Pa.
- M. Hansburg, 489 3rd Av., N. Y. C.
- Herman Medicine Co., 592 3rd Av., Bklyn.
- Home Chemical Co., 2519 Broadway, N. Y. C.
- Alois Hostomsky, 1355 1st Av., N. Y. C.
- Kane & Behrens, 1 Cedar St., N. Y. C.
- Katie Kaschedin, 160 Broome St., N. Y. C.
- S. Ketcham, 1815 Third Ave., N. Y. C.
- John Kiehl, 105 Third Av., N. Y. C.
- Kimmel Bros., 262 St. Nicholas Av., Bklyn.
- H. Klugman, 42 Pike St., N. Y. C.
- Robt. C. Kraft, 235 Alexander Av., The Bronx.
- Max Kupersmith, 2082 Hughes Av., The Bronx.

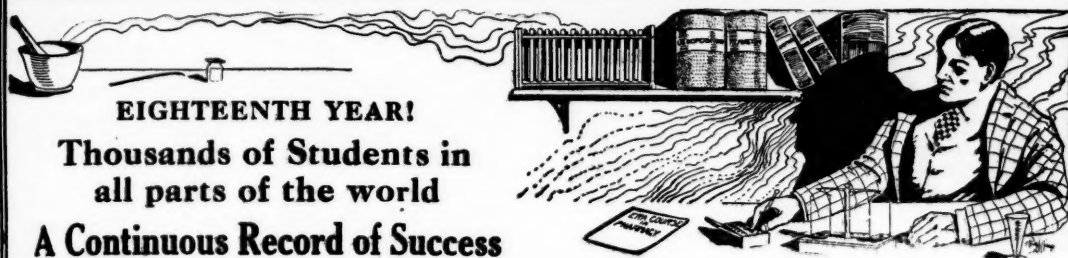
- Lurie & Stoller, 750 Lexington Av., N. Y. C.
- T. D. Lyons, Port Richmond, S. I.
- David Mayer, 255 South 2nd St., Bklyn.
- Mill-Ton Drug Co., 1998 Boston Rd., The Bronx.
- Peter P. Miniotti, 309 W. 42nd st., N. Y. C.
- Nathan Pachter, 159 Avenue "C," N. Y. C.
- Palatine Chem. Co., 74 Courtney St., Newburgh, N. Y.
- Frederick Prager, 757 Gravesend Av., Bklyn.
- The Procaline Co., 358 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.
- Octavio Rodriguez, 218 E. 42nd st., N. Y. C.
- Romlein & Fuchs, 2002 3rd Av., N. Y. C.
- Samuel Schechter, 123 Orchard St., N. Y. C.
- Francis X. Schreiber, 234 W. 4th St., N. Y. C.
- A. S. Silverman, 1522 Pitkin Av., Bklyn.
- Egbert J. Sorman, 374 Central Av., Bklyn.
- The Tablax Co., 1077 Teller Av., The Bronx.
- Ten Chemical Co., 3639 3rd Av., N. Y. C.
- Phocion Turtulli, 400 3rd Av., N. Y. C.
- Watervliet Chem. Co., Inc., Troy, N. Y.
- A. W. Weismann, 104 E. 81st St., N. Y. C.

FAKE ASPIRIN SOLD IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 15—Prosecutions against druggists in Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and South Bend, Ind., have been made by the Indiana State Board of Health for selling "fake" aspirin, and it developed from statements made by State officials that a country-wide search has been instituted in the Middle West to locate peddlers of a substitute for aspirin. Samples of aspirin were taken from stores throughout the city and only in a few instances was it found that real aspirin was being sold. In many cases high prices were being charged for the substituted drugs. Six druggists whose names have not been announced, have been arrested in Indianapolis. The heaviest fine that can be imposed for the first offense of this character in Indiana is \$10 and costs.

FINED \$200 FOR SALE OF FAKE ASPIRIN

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—In Judge Carpenter's court on Friday, February 11, Truax, Greene & Co. pleaded guilty to the charge of shipping aspirin and other drug tablets that were from 18 to 40 per cent short weight. The court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.



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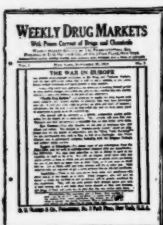
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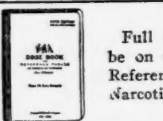
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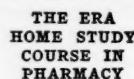
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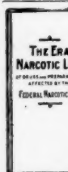
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